JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1890-1892

Letters Vol. 2

Shelf Vol. # 8

PRINCETON

Sheldon Jackson

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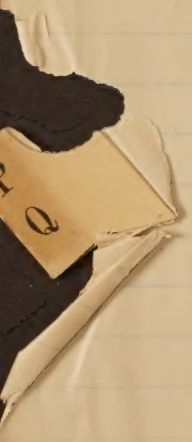

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Washington D.C.
Novem 19th 90

Mr Wm A. Kelly

Dear Brother

I have sold the following articles which were left at the Museum for sale. I give the price as a guide to you in Knowing which article is intended where there are two of the same price, send the best.

1 Mask & ice Shovel (Bone rim Whalebone mask)	$4.
1 Eskimo Snow Shoe Cane	$3
1 " Ivory Spear & Hand Board	$1.50
1 Aleutian Spear & Hand Board	5.00
1 Eskimo Fish line & Hook	1.50
1 " Bird Snare (Whalebone)	0.50
2 " Masks $3 Each	6.00
1 pair " Snow Shoes	2.00
1 pair of Ivory Clogs to fix on bottom of Shoes	2.00
1 fossil Walrus Tusk	5.00
1 pair Snow Goggles (Made of wood)	3.00

2

1 Eskimo Sling (hide)	$1.00
1 Eskimo Pipe	$5.00
1 Arctic Basket - - - - - - - -	$2.50
1 Eskimo Knife	$3.00
1 Fire drill (bone bow) - - - -	$5.00
1 " " (wood bow)	$4.00
10 Eskimo arrows (flint arrow heads) $1 each -	$10.00
1 Large piece of Mammoth tusk of Fossil Ivory - - - - -	$15.00

Please box securely and ship as freight to David Bell Secy. of Bridgeport Scientific Society Bridgeport Conn. The bear pieces, like the fossil ivory had better go into a box by themselves or they will crush the other things all to pieces. Bear claws taken in the packing, so that nothing will be broken in transit. The box with fossil ivory in had better be bound with iron or wire. All may be that some of these things may be sold before this reaches you. If so, of course they cannot be sent. Please return this order to me, with the articles crossed off that are not sent.

Thanking you kindly obliging yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Nov 19th 90

Messrs Cochrane & Walsh

I enclose you Melby's Coupon payable to Myself for $60.

and Martin's for $60 and Emery's $87.50 both payable to Mary V. Jackson $147.50.

Our Address is U.S. Bureau of Education. Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Nov 19th 90

Col Elliott F. Shepard
New York

Dear Sir

I am very anxious to ascertain the denominational preferences of the various Members of Congress.

I have a plan to do this through the Mail & Express, which I am coming over to New York to lay before you.

P.S. I will call at your house about 9 A.M. on Friday morning. If that is too early to see you, I will wait in your library until convenient time. I come to the house rather than the Office as my time is limited. I think I can be no earlier to the Office.

Kind regards to your family

Very Truly Yours
Weldon Jackson

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Washington D.C.
Nov 28 90

Messrs Cochran & Walsh

On looking over my papers I find that the Mortgage Note & Receipt of Mary V. Jackson is not about Maine.

Please mail me the Note & accompanying papers.

I enclose you two Notes (not) of Elack Bryant Improvement Co. Clerk Jackson for $100. Please send me receipt, that Claim is one, and not to be mixed with Mrs Jackson's.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Bureau of Education

Washington D.C.
Nov 28th 90

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sir

Last Spring I mailed you a Certificate of deposit to the Credit of Mary T. Jackson. to be added to the interest due April 1st on the Stewart & Britts note of $900. and reinvested by you to the Credit of Mrs Mary T. Jackson.

Upon my recent return from the Arctic Ocean Alaska, I find no papers received on the loan. More than that, that my wife received in April last a Check from you of $312.00 interest

Evidently there has been some misunderstanding in the matter.

Please let me know how the matter stands and what was done with the Certificate of deposit sent you —

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Bureau of Education. Washington D.C.

Washington D.C. Dec 1st 90

Mr John Means

Carlisle Pa

Dear Friend

I have returned from my long & dangerous trip to the Arctic Ocean and my family have joined me here. We are now going to housekeeping and would like our goods which are stored at No 10 West High St. And if it is not imposing upon you, we will be very grateful if you will oversee the removing & shipping them to me at Washington.

Please speak to the Railway agent & have a good dry freight Car ordered.

Then perhaps you had better employ a reliable furniture dealer to remove the goods to the depot and see to their proper packing in the car. If the car should be so near full as to make it cheaper to Charter the

Car, please do so. If possible have the railway agree to send the ~~Car~~ goods through to Washington without Change of Car.

There is a large easy Chair, which was presented to My Parents at the time of their Golden Wedding & a small low rocker & If these are tied up in burlap & not boxed perhaps they had better be sent by Express. You can ask the furniture man Concerning them. We would not wish them injured If they are boxed, (& perhaps as they are,) they will Come safely with the ballance of the freight I Am not sure that all the packages & boxes are Marked, but if they are loaded into a Car by themselves, it will make no differ~~ence~~

~~Will~~ Please send me a bill of expenses and I will remit to you at once

With Kind Regards from the family to Mrs Means. I remain

Yours Truly

Rhoda Jackson

U.S. Bureau of Education

Washington D.C.

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Washington D.C.
Dec 1st 90

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co

Dear Sir

Enclosed find the following Interest Notes for Collection

Eugene Dady	$35-
Peter M. Peterson	$21
Thos J. Bennett	$24.50

When Collected please remit the same to me at U.S. Bureau of Education, Washington D.C.

And oblige yours Truly
Sheldon Jackson

A

Washington D.C.
Dec 1st 90

Mr C.A. Whited
Rochester Minn

Dear Sir

Please send me an itemized statement of the the management of the store & residence properties in Rochester belonging to my wife. Also send me tax receipts each year. I have not received those for 89. Please send them also and any other back tax receipts on those properties that Mr Baldwin may have left.

Very Truly Yours
Lucius Frisbee

Education of Children in Alaska

Bureau of Education

Sheldon Jackson

Education of Children

90

For Traveling Expenses in an official trip from Washington to Alaska for the purpose of visiting and establishment of schools in Alaska in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 17th 1884

April	19	Steamer to Chilkat & return to Wrangel	8.00
"	"	Canoe to Chilkat & return	2.50
"	"	Railway fare Washington to Seattle & return via N.P. & Pacific R.R.	68.70
"	"	Sleeper Washington to St Louis	5.00
"	21	Breakfast 50 Dinner 75	1.25
"	"	Supper 50 Lodging 50 Interpreter 25	0.75

L

"	22 Breakfast Porter & Sleeping Car	1.00
"	" Railroad fare St Louis to Kansas City	
"	" Checked to Allen K.K.	.25
"	" Dinner Supper Lunch	1.05
"	" Pullman Sleeper Kansas City & Clayton	
	on train Pacific R.K.	2.50
"	23 Breakfast Dinner Supper	1.75
"	24 Porter & Sleeping Car Breakfast	1.00
"	" Railroad fare Clayton to Oakland	10.00
"	" Dinner Supper	1.50
"	25 Sleeping Car Porter Breakfast	1.00
"	" Baggage Man at Oakland depot for	
	looking after & protecting trunk	
	that had been left behind	0.25
"	" Dinner Supper	1.00
"	26 Sleeping Car Porter	.25
"	" Ferriage to Hotel San Francisco	.50

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"	"	Transfer of Guard to hotel	0 50
"	"	Drayage of Select supplies of Cash & Mails from Post Office to Hotel	0 50
"	28	Telegram to L. A. Shepard Chief of Revenue Marine Division of Treasury asking for transportation from Puget Sound.	0.99
"	"	Telegram to Secretary of Treasury asking that Detail of Government School might be made asking Revenue Cutter Puget Station at Port Townsend	87
"	29	Refund of Overtime	30
"	"	Drayage of to mail Cash & packages of Select Supplies from Sea Beach Post-Office to Hotel	0 50

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May	4	Baggage & hack from hotel and Stations to U.P.R. Depot	1 50
"	5	Board at Occidental Hotel San Francisco from April 24th to May 5th — 9 days @ $2.50	22 50
"	"	Pullman Sleeper Oakland to Portland via Oregon & California RR.	5. 00
"	"	Supper on Pullman	0 50
"	6th	Breakfast 75 Lunch 50 Supper 75	1 90
"	7th	Breakfast 75 Sleeping Car Porter 2 days	1.00
"	"	Railway fare from Portland to Seattle over Northern Pacific R.R.	7.00
"	"	Seat in Pullman Chair Car	0.75
"		Dinner 75 Supper 75 Assistant to hotel 25	1 75
"	9	Rainier Hotel Seattle from May 7th to 9th — 1½ days @ $4	7 00
"	"	Assistant to U.P.R.R. Depot	50

5

June 20 Board at Captain's table in
Md. R. M. C. Bear from 18th to June 20th inclusive
2 days @ $ [illegible] 10 $ 00
Affidavit 25

I hereby Certify that I kept a Memorandum of the Expenditures herein Allowed, and that the different Charges of this Bill have been taken from and Verified by my Memorandum; that they are correct & just; that the Amount Charged was actually [illegible]; that no part of the Journey Charged has been made under any free Pass; that the Number of days for which the same is Charged was Necessarily Consumed in unavoidable delays incident to travel & the performance of Duty ordered

6

And that the journey was performed with all practicable dispatch for the purpose of attending to my duties (See Page 4. Sections 4, 5 & 6 of printed Copy. Rules & Regulations for the Conduct of Schools and Education in the district of Alaska) as Special Agent of Education for Alaska.

Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson

11

Education of Children in Alaska 1891
Bureau of Education
Sheldon Jackson

Commissioner

90

For travelling Expenses on an official trip from Washington to Alaska and return in Accordance with Regulations for the Conduct of Schools in Alaska approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 9th 1890.

Sept 6 The Board at Captain's table on U.S.R.M.S. Bear from July 1st to September 5th inclusive — 67 days @ $2 per day $134.00

" 27 " Board at the Captain's table on R.M.S. Bear from Sept 6th to Sept 27th — 21 days @ 1 — 21.00

Oct 15 To Wm A. Kelly, Sitka, Board from Sept 27 to Oct 15th 1890 @ $1 per day — 19 days 19.00

"	"	Fare on Pacific Coast Steamship from Sitka to Seattle	$ 26.20
"	"	Transfer of Trunks & Pers. Inward from Alaska Steamer to Sound Steamer	0.50
"	"	Railway fare (Northern Pacific RR) from Tacoma to Portland	6.25
"	"	Sleeping Car from Tacoma to Portland	2 00
"	"	Dinner 50 Supper 25	0 75
"	26	Sleeping Car Porter 25 Breakfast 30	0 55
"	"	Dinner 40 Supper 25	0 65
"	"	Transfer of Trunks from Depot to Hotel	0 50
"	27	" " " " Hotel to Depot	0 25
"	"	Room at Pillman House Portland	
"	"	Oct 26th to Oct 27 - 1 day at 1.50	1 50
"	"	Pullman Sleeper Portland to Tacoma	10.00
"	"	Breakfast 75 Dinner 75 Supper 75	2 25
"	28	Breakfast 75 Dinner 75 Supper 75	2 25

"	"	Sleeping Car Porter	0 25
"	29	Sleeping Car Porter 25 Breakfast 75	1.00
"	"	Dinner 35. Supper 75	1.10
"	"	Pullman Sleeper LaSalle to Omaha	3.00
"	30	Breakfast 75 Dinner 50 Supper 75	2 00
"	"	Railway fare (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.) Omaha to Chicago	12 7
"	"	Pullman Sleeper Omaha to Galesburg	3.00
"	"	Sleeping Car Porter	0 25
"	31	Breakfast 25 Supper 50	0 30
"	"	Railway fare. Baltimore & Ohio R.R. from Chicago to New York. Excess- Any to go to New York to place in School two boys that I had in Charge from Central Alaska	18 00
"	"	Pullman Sleeper Chicago to Chicago Junction	1.50
"	"	Omnibus between Depots Chicago	0 50

November 1st Breakfast.50 dinner.50 Supper.25	1.25
" " Sleeping Car Porter	0.25
" " Seat in Pullman Chair Car from Newark to Pittsburg.	0.35
" " Pullman Sleeper Pittsburg to Washington	2.00
" 2 Sleeping Car Porter	0.25
" 3 Breakfast.25 Dinner.25 Supper.30	0.80
" 10th New York to Washington. Railway fare on Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	9.92
" " Pullman Sleeper New York to Washington	2.00
" 11 Transfer of Trunks from depot to home	0.15
Street Car fare from depot to home	0.05
Affidavit	0.25

I hereby Certify that I kept a Memorandum of the Expenditures herein Allowed and that the different Charges of this bill have been taken from said

verified by my Memorandum, that they are Correct and just; that the Amount Charged was actually paid; that no part of the journies Charged had been made under any free pass; that the Number of days for which the same is Charged was Necessarily Consumed in Unavoidable delays incident to travel and in performance of duty ordered, and that the journey was performed with due practicable dispatch for the purpose of attending to my duties as General Agent of Education for Alaska

Sheldon Jackson

✓

Dec 8th 1890

Mr C. V. Banta
Cashier Merchants Natl Bk N.Y.

Dear Sir Enclosed find Check for $250
Which please place to my credit on your
books - & oblige yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Dec 11th 90

Mr H. C. Taft
Earnest & Cranmer Block
Room 423 Denver Col

Dear Sir

Yours of the 5th is received And I am willing to wait the 60 days you request

Or if you prefer it, you can keep the Money for five years longer by making out a new Note, Mortgage &c. The old Note has been carried so many years it ought to be worn out by this time. And I would like to see a fresh piece of paper -

I will write the above to Mr Sprague -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Bureau of Education
Washington D.C.

Washington D.C.
Dec 11th 90

Mr W.G. Sprague

Mr Laffl has written asking until 1st of Feb 91 to pay his note, which extension of time I have granted.

I have also said to him that if he wishes to make out a new note (same Amount & same interest), Mortgage &c that he can have the Money five years longer if he wishes.

Please Collect & send interest promptly about Jan 1st

Hoping you are all well I remain

Yours Truly

Clerk in charge
U.S. Bureau of Education
Washington
D.C.

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Dec 27 0

Mr C. V. Banta
Cashier Merchants Nat'l Bk
New York -

Dear Sir Enclosed find Check for $200, which please place to my Credit on your books -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Dec 27 0

Mr O.K. Blaker
Treasurer Rockland
Co. Dear Sir
Enclosed find My Check
o Lixty two 81/100 dollars in payment
of my taxes for 1890
Please mail me receipt for
the same Very truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Dec 27th 0

Mr A. E. Burke
Treasurer Cass Co. N Dakota

Dear Sir Encloud find My Check for
One hundred and twenty six 28/100 dollars
in payment of my taxes for 1890
Please send me receipt for the
same - Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

24

Dec 21st 0

Mr L. W. Skrague

Denver Colorado

Dear Sir

Yours of the 17th is received. In reply I would say that I will let Mr Zapf have $2000 for 5 years on a new note at the old interest. The old note is $1700. (It was $2000 last January) The $300 paid in must be in your Brother's hands, that will reduce it to $2000. Then there is Zapf's interest for 1890, and your Brother's interest for the same time, which will more than make up the $2000. Please have Note made payable to myself.

Please look over the property upon which the Mortgage is given and see that it is worth at least double the face of the Note.

Also please Mail me your Brother's Annual Statement of my account.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

January 15 1

Mr. H. S. Eggert,

[illegible] South Main St.,

Bethlehem, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find check for $5.00 for the seven lantern slides you very kindly sent me. Please return receipt to me by mail. Much obliged for your promptness in having them made.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Com'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

January 13 1

W. O. H. Baker,

[illegible] Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 27th concerning the saw-mill at Sitka is received. I have been confined to the house for a week with tonsilitis, and the rest of the time have been so pressed with other duties, that I have been unable to see the Land Commissioner with regard to cutting timber in Alaska.

The status of the partnership in the Sitka mill is as follows: Mr. Brady and Mr. Baker advanced all the money for the mill; a practical mechanic and machinist put up the mill and has been running it with the understanding that when the receipts from lumber sold reach a sum equal to that which each of the owners had put in, he is to be received as a third partner.

The $10,000 which Mr. Brady writes you about under date of May 20 is the entire expense of the mill. The $4,507 which he writes you as Mr. Baker's interest is a part of the $10,000.

If an interest were to be taken by the Board in the mill, I presume that whoever would be the manager he would have to employ men for the work by the month. The boys of the school have their hands full, and if a part of their time were given to the saw-mill, the Board would be compelled to hire persons to assist in furnishing fuel for the school. It is on this account, I presume, that Mr. Kelly does not favor the saw-mill project.

I do not think there will be any trouble on the part of the Government about the taking of seals. I think an agreement will be made by which anyone can take and sell to anyone within the territory.

This is the most I can do at present in giving information.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Genl.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

January 13 1

Mrs. S. T. Kinney,
94 Winthrop St.,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Madam:

Yours of the 11th is just received. I am exceedingly sorry to know that you were in Washington last Thursday and that I did not have an interview. Fifteen minutes talk would have given you a clearer impression of the situation than a month's correspondence.

I have heard a little about the discussion at Omaha and the correspondence that has been going on between the Presbyterian Board and Senator Dawes and others with reference to the leases on the home buildings at Hilda. With my intimate knowledge of the situation, of the character of the people and the necessities of the case, the above cited correspondence looks to me like a tempest in a tea-pot.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions was asked nearly three years ago to have their attorney prepare us a model lease, which has never been done to this day. I then went to a lawyer in Hilda and had the lease drawn up. It was submitted to the U.S. Judge for review, and his amendments and suggestions were incorporated. The lease after it had been thus drawn up was submitted to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for their judgment. If I mistake not, this was about two years ago, and we have never had a word of

advice from them with regard to it.

The model deed was drawn up with a two-fold purpose: 1st. it was to apply to the graduates of the Sitka school, and 2nd, it was to apply to the advanced adults of the native village, who had renounced their heathenism, united with the church, adopted civilized methods of living, and showed a desire to get away from the native village and build in the neighborhood of the model cottages.

When it became necessary to give a lease to the young man of the school, the form which had been prepared was copied by the same teachers, and the paragraph was copied in which it was stated that they should build a house,etc.

I have been informed that certain people were very indignant tha we should make a young man build a house and then pay us for the house or practically pay twice for his building.

As if we desired to take an unfair advantage of the young man we were proposing to help. That paragraph was copied by mistake. as is evident to anyone that knows the facts in the case: the house was already built when the lease was written.

Anyone with ordinary judgement would know that as the object was to aid and assist the young man, no unfair advantage would be taken of them. I was so much interested in helping them that I not only gave my personal supervision to the five houses that were erected by the Woman's National Indian Association, but I secured funds from a Presbyterian Sabbath School for the building of another, and then paid out of my own pocket for the building of two others, so that we have in all eight homes, five of which were built with the funds of your Bureau department.

I am sorry to say that there are bad white men in Sitka who are trying to poison the minds of the young men in these homes against paying any money at all. I am sorry to say that they have been encouraged by one or two of the missionaries even, to look upon the building of these homes not as an expression of our sympathy, but as something that they had a right to demand.

You can readily see how much more difficult it is going to be to accomplish the highest good for the young people when their minds are poisoned against the very effort that is needed to lead and keep them in a better life.

If I were in Sitka every summer, I could probably so influence the boys that they would make their annual payments: but with me away as much as I shall probably be in the next few years, I do not know whether anyone else will take sufficient interest to guide the aright or not.

It is the old story over again, that whomsoever would do good must contend with foes within and without,-fault-finding on the part of eastern people who know nothing whatever of the situation, and obstruction on the part of those who would like to make the aff effort a failure, if possible.

If our interest in the matter is dependent upon our contributions, I claim to be more interested than anyone else, as I have put as much money into the ventures as probably any other individual. I feel very sorry that I could not have known that you were in town in time to have seen you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

✓

Jan 15th 1891

To the President

My dear Friend

Please return to me at Bureau of Education the letters of Messrs John G Brady, John G. Kid & Burfiend, which I left with you on the 8th.

These letters made Charges against Judge John J Bugbee - District Judge at Sitka

The Commissioner of Education Considers it unwise for me to be mixed up in such matters even indirectly

I therefore desire to withdraw said letters and return them to the writers, and let them if they desire, mail them to you direct.

Trusting that you will grant me my request, I remain

Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

28

Jan 23d 0

Mr A. M. Sprague
1617 Champa St. Denver.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 19th is received, Also one from Mr Taft Complaining that he has not received the Money -

Be Carful and See that the Security is All right. When you have Settled up with him please Send Me Check for the ballance of Monies in your hands.

I will pay the taxes on the Evans farm as usual.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

23

Jan 23 1

Mr H. H. Taft-
Room 423 Ernest Cranmer Bldg
Denver

Dear Sir Yours of the 19th is received. I had supposed that you had already received your Money and was looking for the note & papers.

Mr L. W. Sprague has the money for you as soon as the papers are made out.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Jan 23 .

Alaska Commercial Co

San Francisco Cal

Dear Sir

On the last of August 1890 Mr S. A. Fredericks of St Michael placed his two sons. Wm & George on the U.S.R.M.S. Bear with the request that they be sent East to School. and that you would pay their travelling Expenses & Charge the same against his Account.

At Unalaska Capt Healy gave them over into my care.

I now enclose you a bill of sums paid out by me on their account. If convenient please send me a Check on New York for the same

Capt M. A. Healy U.S.R.M.S. at the Occidental can verify the above arrangement.

Very Truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

Voucher # 1

Mr S. A. Fredericks
St Michael Alaska

to Sheldon Jackson

		For transportation of Mrs & George Fredericks from St Michael Alaska to New York	
Sept	27	Board on U.S.R.M.S. Rush 21 days	$11.40
Oct	15	Fare on Steamer Litka to Port Townsend (Steerage)	42.00
"	25	Porter on Steamer $1. Transfer of Baggage .25	1.25
"	"	Meals 1.85 Fare from Townsend to Portland 17.00	19.35
"	26	Meals .60 Fare from Portland to Omaha (2d Class) 50.00	50.60
"	27	Room at Portland 1. Meals 1.60	2.60
"	28	Meals	1.50
"	29	Meals	0.75
"	30	Meals 1.20 Fare from Omaha to New York 54.00	55.20
"	31	2 Steamer Straps for Blankets 1.00 Meals 1.20	2.20
Nov	1	Meals	0.75
"	3	Meals .70 Transfer of Baggage at New York	1.00
			$213.45

Received Payment

/

Jan 23rd 0

Rev Wm A. Kelly Sitka. Alaska.

Dear Sir

Please securely pack in a good box, the $20 Eskimo drum and the $5 drum which I left in the Museum for sale and send them to Mr W. H. Doane Nos 267-285 Front Street. Cincinnati. Ohio. I expect it will be well to send the box through the purser's care & have it expressed from Puget Sound.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

September 1st 0

To Board of Home Missions
Presbyterian Church

Dear Brethren I have the honor to Submit you my report from March 1st to September 1st 1890.

From March 1st to the middle of April I was in the east making Mission addresses and looking after the interests of the Alaska Missions

From the Middle of April to the 1st of September I arranged at San Francisco for the establishment of the Point Barrow Mission and then spent the ballance of the time in Bering Sea & the Arctic Ocean looking after the interests of those Sections.

With great Respect I Remain

Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

36

Jan 27th 0

Mr W. G. Sprague Denver

Dear Sir

On the 23d I wrote your brother Mr S. W. Sprague that he could loan Mr Loft $2500 at the same rate of interest borne by the old note, (which by this new loan is taken up) when his securities are found to be in proper shape and good. He now telegraphs that you wish an order from me. I do not understand it. If I understand it, he owes $1700 on the old note, which goes into the new note Then during last season sometime he paid $300, which you still hold - that added to the $1700 makes $2000. Then there is the Loft interest for 1890 & your interest for 1890 - which will much more than make up the additional $500 to make up the $2500 for Mr Loft -- Please let him have the money as soon as the papers & securities are all right

Yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

January 27 1

Hon. John G. Brady,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of October 14th enclosing checks [illegible] and 282089 were received. I took them to the Treasury Department, and was referred from one to another of about a dozen bureaus, when at their request I left them to be reissued to you.

If you do not hear from them in due time, please let me know, and I will look them up.

Very truly yours,

January 27 1

Mr. John Muir,

c/o Alaska Commercial Company,

310 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

I hope to visit you again this coming summer.
I enclose you a copy of the constitution of the Alaska Society of Natural History and Ethnology, and hope that if you have any opportunity you will make a collection for the same.

Any fossil bones, stone implements, old Russian implements, anything to illustrate the manners and customs of the natives, anything of historical or ethnological value, I wish you would try to secure and retain till I come. Any expense that you are at in making this collection, I will gladly make up to you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Genl. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Jan 28th 0

Mr C. T. Banta

Merchants National Bank

Dear Sir I enclose you Check No 3572
of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions
for $600, which please place to My Credit
on your books - Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

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Jan 28th 1

Messrs Cochran and Walsh
Loan Agents St Paul

Dear Sir

Enclosed find the Graves Coupon (for $120) for Collection. Please remit to Mrs Mary T. Jackson 1830 9th St. N.W. Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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Jan 28th 0

To the Board of Home Missions
Presbyterian Church

Dear Brethern

I hereby report for the quarter ending November 30th 1890

During the quarter I established the Mission School at Point Barrow with L. M. Stevenson teacher, and visited the Missions at Sitka, Chilcat, Juneau, Wrangle and Haydah, of which I made a verbal report to the Secretaries at the Mission rooms early in November - With great respect I remain

Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

Feb 5th 1

Mr Joseph Hoover

Dear Brother Your letter of
June 22 came some days ago with refer-
ence to the payment of the Johnson note and
the statement that it was subject to a
check by Mrs Louisa J. Norcross Administratrix
are you not mistaken with regard to the
paid by Mr Johnson. His note
settlement of the estate was regularly
signed to me by Mrs Norcross Administratrix
made payable to my order
that when he wished to pay it, it was
necessary for me to sign the papers releasing
the Mortgage against his property.
~~The note was by Mrs Norcross.~~
Please look it up and if you find I am
correct, please forward the Amount to me
by mail. With regard to the estate
matters I presume you will hear from Mrs
Norcross shortly. Kind regards to your
family Yours Truly
Sheldon Jackson

Feb 6th 1

My dear Sister

A letter from Joseph Hoover says that he has $1834.25 of Estate Money in his hands. He that however he has counted the Andrew Johnson Note & interest which was duly assigned to me, and no longer belonged to the Estate.

If Convenient please authorize him to send my share of the Estate funds to me at Washington. We have not yet received any Money on the Evans Colorado farm and it begins to look as if the purchaser had failed to make payment.

There will be a payment on the Castle Peak Hill Syndicate about the last of March Money at interest here in Washington does not amount to much - and I do not like to take the responsibility of investing in Real Estate or ore. I think your Safer way is to send your surplus funds to Cochran & Walsh, or some other western firm to be loaned out on Mortgage notes.

2

I leave for Boston this Evening.
Mary Thomas Whittier me quality this winter
Mrs Thos Beatty passed through on Thursday
en route to Florida
Dear Arnold is visiting Celia —
We are all invited to Congressman Post's
this Evening. John & Kate Forbes
are with us — Love to all the family
Affectionately Yours
Mother
Sweden

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Feb 18 1

Mr C. D. Eaton
Treas. Bd of Mo. M. of Pres Ch

Dear Brother Last October I ordered through Mr Wadhams 16 window sash for the Museum at Sitka. When I received from Mr Wadhams the freight bill of Dec 5/90 of $30.95 I paid it under protest. It now turns out that 21 of the 25 packages were for the Sitka Church with which I had nothing to do, being ordered by Mr Austin & Kelly - You will therefore please at your convenience send me a check for $24.00 and charge the same against the Church building Account at Sitka - Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

February 27th 1

Rev. J. Loomis Gould,
Howkan, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

The General Post Office Department wanted to know this morning why they could not hear from you with regard to Renewing your bonds as postmaster at Jackson instead of Howkan. I told them that I supposed it arose from the fact that there was no justice of the peace or other officer who could witness your signature and the signature of your bondsmen nearer than Judge Sheakley at Fort Wrangell. The Postmaster has enquired several times about it, and is getting impatient, as he made the change of name nearly a year ago. Your wife should have sent you the papers while you were East.

When I told them that I presumed there was no one before whom you could sign, and that you could not leave to take the long and dangerous trip to Wrangell, they wanted to know if there was no other white man in the place who could serve as postmaster.

Mrs. J. Loomis Gould

As Mr McLeod had married into your family, I gave them his name, presuming it would be acceptable to all friends at your place. They will to-day forward the blanks necessary for Mr McLeod to fill out. You & Mr McFarland & Mr James Young can go on his bonds, if they and you are willing, and you as present Post master in office till the bonds of your successor are approved at Washington have the authority to swear in the new postmaster and also sign legal papers. If upon consultation among yourselves you choose to go up to Mangel at once and have the papers signed and witnessed before Judge Sheakley, you can continue postmaster yourself. Or if after talking it over among yourselves you prefer that Mrs Gould should be postmistress, you can have all papers made out in her name with Mr McLeod and Mr Jas Young as her bondsmen, and you as postmaster can swear them in. When you forward the papers to the Department please send a letter to me, letting me know what you have done, and I will go over to the Department and have it made all right. You see that the change is not made from any dissatisfaction with yourself, but only as a necessity as you are the only one who can administer oaths and become a

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change in the name of the Office. Mr Wanamaker is very much interested in this matter, as he is interested in the mission. If possible please arrange to have everything attended to by return mail.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen. Agt. Education for Alaska.

Feb 28th 1

Mr H. O. Houghton

Boston

Dear Sir I am very sorry to have missed you while in Washington this week. Among other things I wished to submit a MS to you for publication.

I consider Mrs Willard a gifted writer. The enclosed story is true to every day life and gives a vivid, clear idea of the treatment and dangers of native girls in Alaska away from the Home influence of the Missions. Mrs Willard would like to have it brought out in a neat tasty form similar to the Short Stories your House publishes under the title of "The Birds Christmas Carol" and illustrated. I can furnish you photographs or Mrs Willard can, (if she has time) furnish Orig inal drawings. Perhaps the latter would delay the publication too much.

If you care to bring it out, let me know what you will give for the MS & or what Royalty on Sales.

Very Truly Yours Theodore Gerrish

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Feb 28th 1

Mr Joseph Hoover
1st Nat'l Bank Galesburg Ills

Dear Brother I inclose you the note of E.W. and J.E. Smith to order of Wm A. Kelly. Please place it in the hands of some good Lawyer for Collection. and oblige yours - Please notify me of its Reception

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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March 3 1

Mr C. F. Banta

I inclose you Check No 331483 Colorado National Bank Denver to Koontze Brothers. Bankers New York Feb 26. 1891 for $110 96/100 for deposit to my Credit at Merchants National Bank. New York -

Please mail me a book of Blank Checks "payable to order"

Very Truly Yours
Madam Jackson

March 5th 1

Miss L. H. Lincoln
Treasurer Womans Ex Com^te of
Presbyterian H. Missions

Madam Enclosed find $30 from Mrs Sheldon Jackson. ~~Woman~~ Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church. Presbytery of Washington City

And $250 from Mrs Elliott F. Shepard New York. Special towards the support of Mr Frederick Moore whenever he shall be appointed to the work among his own people. He is now in Government employ teaching at Kenai Alaska. Last fall it was thought best by Rev Mr Austin and myself to send him to do Evangelistic work at Augoon, his native village, and to enable him to do so, I advanced him the sum of $30. which legitimately comes out of the $250. You will therefore be so kind as to have $30 refunded me on account of Mr Moore. Or there may be some technicality in the way I will reserve the $30. If however you prefer to have it in your treasury & will pay it out to me. I will forward it to you for that purpose

Very truly Yours Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson

I send you 3 copies of North Star, containing
letters from Edward -

March 3 1

Mrs. D. B. Coleman,

2109 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Dear Madam:

Yours of the 3 is received. In reply to your question, I would say that it would cost about $1,000 a year to keep a missionary at Chilkat; that would be the amount of salary for a married man. I wish very much that you could interest some of your personal friends, that the money might be pledged to the Board. We have excellent buildings ready for occupancy, and there is a large tribe waiting for the Gospel.

It seems too bad that we have had to delay so long, but, as you will know, with the present condition of the treasury, the Board will not take any additional work unless the funds are pledged for it. If you can find any way to have it done, please let me hear from you about it.

With regard to knitting machines:- if you find it convenient only to send one this year, it had better go to Mr. Willard at Juneau; but if you can send two, then I would send one to Sitka also. The best way is to let them pay the freight at the Alaska end of the route, and then have them send you a bill for re-imbursement.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Genl. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 6 1

Mr. O. D. Eaton.

53 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

You will remember that last spring I advanced Mr. Stevenson of Point Barrow $200. He says that he left directions with you that when any salary was due him, you should take $200 out of his salary and repay me. Lest, however, there should be some misunderstanding about it, while at Point Barrow last August, I wrote out the following letter, which he signed:

Mr. O. D. Eaton.

Treasurer of Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.

Dear Sir:

If you have not already done so, please pay to Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the sum of $200. and take the same from any salary due me. Very truly yours.

L. M. STEVENSON.

My object in writing to you is to ascertain if it is all right, and if you can pay that out of his salary. I will mail you his order.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Genl. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 7th 1

Messrs Cochran & Walsh

Yours of the 3rd Containing Check 6769 for $26. Lima Interest to Mrs Jackson is safely received. By the enclosed Coupon, you will notice it should have been made out to my order. It however makes no difference I enclose you the following Coupons for Collection

John Ireland. due March 1st 1891. $70
Jens Anderson " " " (Rec'd) $80
P. C. Clarkin " " " $60
Geo Sheriff (Mrs Orlia S. Jackson deceased) payable to Theodore Jackson. Due April 1st $32.
J. McSwerin (also Mrs O.S.J.) payable to S.J. due March 20th — — — — — $52
Frank Lima due March 1st (Rec'd) — — $26

I have no memoranda of receiving the following

Clark Bryant Imp Co. Interest due Jan 91 — $100
Sheriff " due Oct 1890 $32
McSwerin " " Sept 1890 $52

Do you have the Dade Note made out to Mrs Orlia S. Jackson (now deceased) that also Comes due

Very Truly Yours

Theodore Jackson

✓

March 1

Clarion Loan & Trust Co
Creston Iowa

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Saylor's Coupon
Note No 8 - (Coupon 1839) -
Please Collect & remit in Check
in New York payable to my order -
This loan was made in the name of
Mrs Delia A. Jackson, Now deceased
& the division of the property this
Coupon has come to me -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

March 7th 1

Keystone Mortgage Co
Aberdeen S Dakota

Dear Sir I enclose you for collection Shippi's Coupon (Bond No 1216) and Thorp's (Bond No 1220) $14 + $21 = $35.

Please send Check on New York payable to my order

This loan was made in the name of Mrs Delia S. Jackson - now deceased. These Coupons have fallen to me in the division of the property.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

March 7

Mr. George W. Gale,
Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

My dear Sir:

Since writing you the other day, I have come across your letter.

You can have Mr. Stone make out a quit claim in the usual form to the portion of the cemetery lot that Mrs. Love desires to purchase, and forward it to me for signature, provided you have not already sent one to Mrs. Norcross for signature. If you have sent to her there is no need of sending one to me.

Mrs. Love can send the check for the same to me, payable to my order. If you find any of the family that desire the balance of the lot, of course we will be very glad to give them the preference. Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

1891

March 13 1

Mr. Edward Marsden,

Marietta, O.

Dear Sir:

I am very glad to get your letter of March 11. I have made arrangements with General Eaton to furnish you with such money as you need.

I am very glad of your determination to do what you can to help yourself during vacation. That is right. I am also glad to hear of your determination to take plenty of exercise and preserve your health.

I shall watch your progress with a great deal of interest, and ever remember you in prayer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska

March 13 1

General John Eaton, President,

Marietta, O.

Dear Brother:

I have just had a letter from Edward Marsden in which he says he is out of money and needs clothes. I have written him to call upon you.

Enclosed find my check for $100, which you will please use, at your discretion, for his benefit.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 14 1

Miss Margaret S. Watson.

310 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

My dear Friend:

I enclose you a copy of a letter just received from Edward Marsden, which will give you some idea of his spirit, his willingness to do what he can to help himself, and his dependence on God for a blessing.

I hope you may find it in your heart to be able to undertake his support. I have this day advanced some money to President Eaton for Edward's use till I can find somebody that will take him up.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson (K.)

March 18th 1

Messrs L. Foster & Co
28 California St San Francisco

Dear Sir Please procure for me the following list of trade goods. Have them properly packed plainly marked "Jackson" & them delivered on board the U.S. Rev Mr S.S. Bear to Capt Healy for my use this Summer -

As there will be a number of articles for different persons in the hold of the vessel it will not be sufficient to place initials on a package as you did last Season but My last name in full - "Jackson"

Please mail bill for same to me at Bureau of Education. Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Bill of Trade Goods for
Rev Sheldon Jackson D.D.

30 — ¼ Sacks of Flour.
40 — ½ lb Cans of powder
40 — ¼ " "
6 Boxes of lead (300 lbs)
5 M Caps
3 Boxes Plug tobacco (60 lbs)
100 papers Glover's Needles Assorted Sizes
300 yards of drill
2 Doz Butcher Knives (Assorted Sizes
6 Boxes Ship bisuit.

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March 21 /

Mr C. T. Banta
Cashier Merchants National Bank
42 Wall St. New York

Dear Sir
I enclose you for deposit to my Credit

Check of National BK of Oxford Pa		$25.
Miss Watson BK of Montreal Chicago (no 95)		$125
Drive Savings BK Peoria Ill	no 4091	$90
Presbyterian Bd of H. M.	no 2193	$30
" "	no 2131	$200
Cochran & Walsh	no 6769	$26
" "	" 6873	$70
Keystone Mortgage Co	" 2052	35
		$601.00

I am entirely out of Checks -
Please mail me a book of blank Checks
payable to order

Yrs Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

March 30th 1

Mr Abm L. Hall

Dear Friend, Yours of the 16th
is just received & I hasten to reply.
The letters sent to Mr Brady & jointly concurring
Judge Hall &c, were copies of the said papers
after President and Ld sent them to the Attorney
General for the Legislature. That is for all
I know any thing of what has been done.
I presume from the fact that the Attorney General
has written Judge Hall that such Measures
have been taken by the Legislature.
Before which Judge Bugbee has one to procure
for affidavits &c &c &c.
Mr Lucas is in the House for you to day, & to
find out some of these things. He is to succeed, and
Inspector Union - Now that the ball is opened
Please write direct to the Attorney General, as
I will be away from Washington before an
Epistle will reach Washington -

Very Truly Yours

Abraham Lincoln

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April 1 1

Messrs. S. Foster and Co.,

28 California Str., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of March 25th is received, and I am much obliged for the goods which you put on board the Bear for me; enclosed please find check for the same; please acknowledge receipt.

I am very sorry that you have put up Mr. Stevenson's goods, as I can purchase them cheaper at Seattle than to pay the purchase price at San Francisco and also the freight from San Francisco to Seattle.

I gleaned from one of Captain Healy's letters that he preferred to take them on board at San Francisco, or else I would not have sent you the order, but would have waited until I reached the Bear myself at Seattle, and would have purchased them.

Don't you think it will be cheaper for me to pay you for your extra trouble in putting them up, and then get them, here, purchase at Seattle? Remember that the price of these orders out of the small salary of the missionary, who I know is very much pressed to make both ends meet; as much so, that his family whom he left behind him, came very near being sold out by the sheriff last winter. Please let me hear what you think about it.

Of course it makes no difference whatever to me personally, only knowing Mr. Stevenson's situation, I want to save him every dollar that I can. I feel that any man that will sacrifice himself to work among the poor Eskimo in that Arctic region is entitled to every assistance that can be rendered him.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 2 1

Mr James Toorhees
Amsterdam N.Y.

Dear Cousin Enclosed find Check for five thousand three hundred dollars, principal and interest on my note which you hold. Please mark the note paid And Mail it to me -

John's telegram to Mr Barstow was duly received this morning

By the way Mr Barstow asks that you do not deposit his Check in the bank before Monday April 6th as he will not have the money to meet it in the Washington Bank before Tuesday the 7th. Kind regards to your family Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

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Agent

Dear Sir:

Your

account of

Yours truly,

Shelton Jackson

U. S. Ind. Agt. for Alaska

April 14 1

Miss Isabel Woodford.

Secretary of Christian Work.

Dana Hall, Wellesley. Mass.

My dear Friend:

Your letter of April 12th is before me, and. in behalf of the mission work in Alaska, I wish to thank you with all my heart for the generous contribution of $128.02 which I find enclosed in your envelope.

The young ladies at the Young Ladies Seminary at Northfield. Mass are proposing to build a model cottage for the married young men and women that get through the mission school at Sitka. The materials for such a building cost about $350. The work of erecting the house is done by the carpenter boys of the school without charge.

When a young man and woman that have been Christianized and civilized in our mission schools wish to marry, we did not know what to do with them. It would not be proper to keep them in school much longer, and we could not send them to their father's house, because several families live together in a native house and there is no family life or privacy, and the young couple have no money to buy or rent a house. So we are erecting these "model cottages" for them, giving them five years to pay for them, at the rate of $70 per year. When the money is paid, it is used in building another house.

The Northfield girls propose to build such a house and call it

Miss Woodford 2

"The Northfield Cottage". I thought it likely that the Wellesley girls would like a "Wellesley Cottage" at Sitka. I therefore on Sunday evening in talking to the College girls spoke about it, and they seemed to think that they would like to do it. with the help of the Dana Hall girls in raising $350.

If it meets with your approval, I will use your $128 as a part of the $350 for "The Wellesley Cottage". However, if you prefer it to go to some other work, please let me know.

Your money is the more precious to me and the work because of the self denial involved in giving up your candy for the rest of the year. I send some reading matter concerning Alaska to your teachers for the use of the school.

Hoping that you will follow your contribution with your prayers, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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April 14 1

Miss S. F. Lincoln

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions.

Box L. Station D. New York.

Dear Madam:

It gives me great pleasure to send to the Woman's Executive Committee, $2,000. as special for the mission house and work at Point Barrow, Alaska.

This is the contribution of Mrs. Elliott F. Shephard of New York.

Please send me duplicate receipts for the same.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 14 1

Mrs. D. E. Finks,

Box L, Station D, New York.

Dear Madam:

I am very glad to send to your Treasurer a check for $2,000, which Mrs Shephard gave me yesterday as special for the Point Barrow building and work.

I laid before her the building of a chapel and school-house at Neahah, which she has under consideration, and I hope something may come from it.

Please send her a special invitation to attend the regular monthly prayer meeting Tuesday at your rooms. I told her about my address, and she remarked that she would probably receive a card notifying her, so please do not fail to have it done.

If you are not in the habit of doing so, I think it would be a good plan for your clerk to send out personal notices to the ladies of the Presbyterian church in the vicinity of New York every time you have anything special. The Lord has given them great wealth, and if you can get them to come and hear what is to be said, they will very naturally become interested and contribute of their wealth. It will add a little to the work of the office, but it will pay.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 15 1

Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman,

2109 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Friend:

I have found a missionary for the Chilkats in Alaska, the Rev. W. W. Warne of the Senior class at Princeton.

I have spoken to the Board of Missions about him: they are unable to do anything before their May meeting, and they cannot do anything then unless funds are raised.

Please let me know what progress you are making in securing pleggges. If you think it is possible that you will be able to raise $1,200 salary, but can raise five or six hundred dollars. I will make this proposition to you: I will appoint Mr. Warne as Government teacher at Chilkat at $900. which the Government allows for teachers, then, if you can raise five or six hundred dollars, the Board can commission him as missionary, paying $300 on salary, making the total $1,200. and can give him between two and three hundred dollars for travelling expenses for himself and his wife(who is to be.) Then he can teach school during the day and do mission work outside of school hours and on Sabbath.

Please give this proposition early consideration and let me know what you think as to the probability of your being able to raise five or six hundred dollars, as I have to close my arrangements soon before I leave for Alaska, and Mr. Warne very naturally needs to

Mrs. Coleman 2

Know his destination in order to make suitable arrangements.

Very truly yours,

-a Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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April 1, 1

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Mr Phelps Dear Sir Enclosed find Copy of Mortgage Note No 4979 in favor of Mary J. Jackson. Please send her a Check for the same, also for the Money that She left with you last Spring for loaning provided that it has not been loaned out. If it has please send us the Mortgage Note &c. Our address until otherwise ordered, is care of U.S. Bureau of Education Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

c

I notice that Dady's interest due last January on Mortgage Note given Mrs Delia S. Jackson, and assigned to me has not yet been paid Please push him up.

62

April 17th 1

Messrs Cochran & Walsh
St Paul. Minn

Dear Sir Enclosed find the following Coupon Notes for Collection

H. B. Beard to M. V. Jackson due April 23rd for $17.50

Olof Olsson to Delia S. Jackson due May 16th for $16 + $40 (Payable to Sheldon Jackson)

H. H. Mann to M. V. Jackson due May 16th for $60

In looking over my accounts I find that I have not received the following Coupon Notes of the loan of the late Delia S. Jackson, now to be paid to Sheldon Jackson. Please write me which have been paid by Mistake to Carlisle Deposit Bank to the Credit of Mrs Louise J. Norcross, & which still remain unpaid

Clark's Coupon to D. S. J. (2 notes) due July 1890. (for $100

McGovern's Coupon note " " Sept 1890 - $52.

Sheriff's " " " " Oct 1890 - $32

Clark's " " " (2 notes) " Jan 1891 - $100

Also the principal of the Clark, Bryant Improvement Co Notes for $1100 + $1500 to Mrs Delia S. Jackson, assigned to Sheldon Jackson are due Jan 1st 1891 -

Do they wish to renew the loan or expect to pay it?

Please look over my loans & see if you will probably want any papers signed during the Summer or Fall - About the 13th of May I leave for the Arctic Ocean & will not be within reach

of Mails ~~to~~ before October.

Until further directions the address of myself & family will remain, Care of U.S. Bureau of Education. Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

April 15 1

Rev. A. E. Austin,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

I am much obliged for the report of the church which you sent me. I have not yet heard from Mr. Brady on the subject.

I note what you say with regard to the appointment of George Kostrimetinoff. It is too bad. If the missionaries there know these things would express themselves freely to tourists and others, public sentiment would right it at this end of the line, as has been done in the case of Max Pracht, who was removed by the President last Friday. I am told that a number of tourists last season who saw the open saloons at Wrangell, Juneau and Sitka reported the same to the President. While the President has been very slow in acting, yet his plans and purposes are right, and he will not approve of any crookedness, as soon as he gets it fairly before his mind. Consequently the more influence you can bring to bear in Alaska on these crooked things, the sooner they will be straightened out. I understand that quiet investigations are going on in two or three directions.

By the way, when the Senate Committee comes to Sitka, do your best to make a good impression; give them all the time that you can show them around. As you know, a good many people will try to prejudice them against your work, so that it is important that they should see the work itself.

Rev. A. E. Austin 2

A teacher will be sent to Killisnoo next year who will take an interest in helping Frederic in his work, and I think it will be a good plan for him to go back there next fall and work among his people. I can secure some money for his support; indeed I have already received some from Mrs. Shepherd.

There is a Mr. Stanton Cady, an elder in the Presbyterian church at Sing Sing, New York, and a Mr. Knapp of Yonkers, New York, who will visit Alaska some time during the summer. Mr. Knapp is a wealthy gentleman, and it will pay the missionaries to show him attention.

I expect to take the Bear on her return to Seattle and go again to the Arctic Ocean.

Mrs. Jackson, the daughters and myself have all had the grip, and we have been feeling rather miserable. We often speak of you and Mrs. Austin, and wish we could have you drop in upon us in our comfortable little home. The Lord bless and help you both.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 16 1

W. Peter Simpson,

Training School, Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Your interesting letter of March 20th is received, and I am very glad to hear from you again. I think I can help you build a house on Metlakahtla Street, but I cannot help you build a house down in the village. I do not think it is a good place for you: you will have too many temptations down there; you will have bad neighbors down there. You talk it over with Mr. Kelly, and if you still determine to build out by the other boys, I can help you.

After you have talked it over with Mr. Kelly, let me know before I go away off so far that I cannot write you till next fall.

I will look for a handy engineer book for you. Mrs Jackson and my daughter wish to be kindly remembered to you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Apr 17

Mr C. T. Banta Cashier Merchants Nat'l
Bank. New York

Dear Sir Enclosed find 8 Checks aggre-
gating three hundred and eighty nine $\frac{44}{100}$ dollars
Which place to my Credit on your books
Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 22 1

Rev. D. J. McMillan.

53 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I saw Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman last evening as I passed through Philadelphia. Her heart is very much set upon having a minister among the Chilkats, and she has been trying to raise $1,200 for his salary. Finding that the Government is willing to give him $900 as teacher, she is ready to pledge $300 to make his salary $1.200, and also to pledge $200 towards his travelling expenses, making $500 pledged by her in all. This she will in the course of a day or two probably write to the Woman's Executive Committee.

I do not think the Board should consider this as new work, as they have two good buildings among the Chilkats and have supported a mission there for several years in the past. Cannot you get action even in advance of the general conference in May, so that the Rev. W. W. Warne of the Senior class, Princeton College can feel more secure in his finances ?

I also paid the Woman's Executive Committee yesterday $1.000 for a school and church building at Hoonah. The Bureau of Education will this spring offer the Board $3.000 for the conducting of a day school at Hoonah, and the only extra expense of the Board for the enlargement of the mission work will be a lady teacher from the

Rev. D. J. McMillan 2

East at a salary of $500. a church and school building, with perhaps a couple of rooms for the lady teacher to live in and a native teacher (Flora Campbell, supported by Mrs. Shepard).

I understand that the Board two or three years ago voted the church and school buildings. If so, I see no reason why you cannot at once communicate with Rev. John W. McFarland for the erecting of the buildings. His people have all by this time left their village country for the summer fishing, and he, not knowing what is on foot, will be arranging to follow them to their camps, or go off on a vacation. It is important that he be communicated with at once, so that he can arrange to put up the building this summer.

My own idea is that a good log building will be cheaper, more substantial and warmer than a frame building. There are one or two good carpenters among the Graduates over at Sitka who would be glad to go and help to put up the building.

I write this at once, because in both these cases, time is a very important element.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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April 23 1

Mrs. D. E. Fiske,

55 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

If I understand it, the Board some months, if not years, ago, voted for Hoonah church and school building. With $1,000 for the building and $3,000 form the Government this coming year for a day school at Hoonah. I think you are perfectly secure in commencing at once to find a suitable lady teacher to go out with Flora Campbell as an assistant. Get an experienced, and if possible a normal trained teacher. They do not require any more salary, and they are much more efficient workers.

Mrs. Coleman, whom I saw last night, will write you pledging $ 500 for this year towards the support of a minister among the Chilkats. As the Government will give him $900 as teacher, that will enable him to have a salary of $1,200 with $200 left towards travelling expenses.

Urge the Board to take action as soon as possible with regard to the church and school building, as Mr. McFarland, not knowing what is on hand, may leave Hoonah to follow his people around during the summer, or go off on a vacation, and it is important that he should know at an early date that he is to build the church this summer and make his plans accordingly. He might send over to Sitka and get one or two carpenter boys to help him; they are able to work to a plan. Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

April 22 1

Mr. John A. Black,

1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours enclosing letter of Mr. J. R. Rogers is received with thanks. One good turn deserves another; now that you have found a place for him to work, can you put me on the track of finding a good boarding place for him? I would prefer to place him in a moderate priced, private, Christian family, that would take a little interest in him for the sake of the mission.

If you do not know where to direct me, or find that you have not the time to attend to it, please enclose this to the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; I think it is likely that they have a list of boarding places.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 22 1

Mr. James R. Rogers.

52 North 6th St., Philadelphia. Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 20th to Mr. John A. Black saying, "send the boy to us, and we will do what we can for him," is received, and I am much obliged to you for interesting yourself in the matter.

I think that now I shall have to come over to Philadelphia and find a suitable boarding place for him, as I would like to have him if possible in a Christian family. Perhaps you can suggest to me some suitable place.

Henry Phillips, the Alaskan boy, is the first native Alaskan to learn type-setting, and we feel a good deal of interest in him and in his success. He is a bright, pleasant, Christian boy, and I think you will be attracted toward him when you make his acquaintance.

I send you some copies of our North Star, which we expect Henry to get out for us when he returns to the mission school at Sitka.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 22 1

Messrs. D. Lothrop and Co.,

Lock Drawer 46. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of April 30th is received. Please let me know, if you publish Yahk in book form in stiff paper covers, at what rate you could afford to sell it to the Woman's missionary societies that are interested in that country. If the book can be made cheap enough, I think it would have quite a large sale in the Presbyterian Moravian, Methodist, Episcopal and Baptist churches; but the extent of the sale would depend very much on the price.

If you should conclude that it would not be profitable to bring it out in such a form, probably the ladies of one of the missionary organizations would publish it as a leaflet.

I am sorry to trouble you with this matter, for as you say, there is no money in it, yet I think it can be made of great service in the cause of education and civilization in Alaska.

Please let me hear from you.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 22 1

Rev. John E. McFarland,

Hoonah Mission, Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

Yesterday I paid the Woman's Executive Committee $ 1,000 for a church building at Hoonah. I have had it on my mind a long time to help you, but this is the first opportunity I have had of raising the money.

I have this day sent the Board of Missions plans for the school and church building, stating that I thought it ought to be large enough to hold 200. My impression is, as the money will be limited, that you can put up a good log building cheaper than you can get lumber up from Puget Sound for a frame building, and if properly built the log building will be more secure and warmer than the frame building. I send you this early notice that you may arrange your plans to build this summer.

The Board will send in fall a white lady teacher and Flora Campbell (formerly of Wrangell, now at Orange, N.J.) as assistant to your place. It might be well to build a couple of rooms off the school-house for these ladies to board themselves, if it is not convenient for Mrs. McFarland to take them in.

I rejoice to hear that you have organized your church. It will be a very great help to you.

Mr. and Mrs. John Forbes have been spending the winter with us in Washington. They have now returned to their home in New

Rev. J. W. McFarland 2

York. They often spoke of you and your wife and work.

I think it will be cheaper, better and pleasanter to send to Sitka and get either Rudolph Walton or Donald Austin of the graduate carpenter boys, who can work to a plan in putting up buildings. Thomas, another of the boys perhaps cannot work to a plan, but is a good workman, if some one else leads, and I think you will find it pleasanter to have them around than the carpenters you would be apt to get from Juneau.

Prayingfor God's blessing on you, I remain,

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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April 23 1

Mr W. G. Sprague
1617 Champa. Denver Col

Dear Friend

Yours of the 3rd is Received and if you desire a Change, I will take the Money on your two Notes & invest it in a dwelling at Washington for the family. If Necessary to close the transaction I can call at Denver about the 22nd y may enroute West —

I Am very glad that you are able to be around & Attend to business again — Kind regards to your family

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

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Apr 23 / 1

Mr James Fowlers.

Dear Cousin

I have been to see Mr Barstow and find that the $35-000. of which I wrote you is in $5000 notes. Consequently you can take $5000. $10.000. or $15000 Vs according to your convenience.

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

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April 23 1

Mr C. T. Banta
Cashier Merchants National BK
New York

Dear Sir

I inclose you order No 193 of John C. Levisse on Amsterdam City Natl Bank for $1846.50

Order No 5652 of 1st Natl BK Amsterdam on Importers & Traders Natl BK of York $260.00

Order No 5096 of the Amer Mfg Co on National Broadway BK $37.92

And Order No. 6 C. D. Eaton Treas on Merchants Natl BK - $36.92

Aggregating Two thousand one hundred and eighty one 34/100 dollars - which please place to my credit on your books -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

A-3

April 23 /

Messrs Cochran & Walsh -

I inclose you a Check for Two thousand dollars, which you will please loan out for Mary V. Jackson at not less than 7 per ct interest the note secured by Mortgage on a sufficient Amount of Real Estate and if Improved, fire insurance on house. I had hoped to have sent you $3000 As I wrote you a few days ago. But $2000 is all we can spare Now -

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

April 23rd 1

Mr E. J. Phelps.
Pres't Minnesota Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sir

Yours of the 20th enclosing Check for $962.62 is duly received

I return you the Check for 962.62 and my personal Check for $37.38/100 making $1000 in all, with which to take the enclosed loan of Chas A. Ebert — 1 year at 7 pr ct. The extra interest spoken of in your letter of the 20th you can send a Check for. Have the papers in the Ebert loan made out in the name of Mary T. Jackson and when mortgage recorded, please mail all papers to me.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

April 23 1

Mrs. M. C. Cobb,

136 East 39th St., N. Y.

Dear Madam:

Your daughter very kindly mentioned to me on Tuesday that you were willing to contribute $350.(the cost of materials) for the erection of another model cottage at Silva for the use of some young man and woman who shall marry out of the school and desire to start a Christian home of their own.

I cannot thank you sufficiently for your interest in the matter. I, who have seen these people come up step by step from their heathen degradation and darkness to the light of a Christian civilization, know of no more practical way of carrying on mission work, and continuing the education of the people after they have left the school-room, than by starting them in a little home of their own.

If when they get through school and marry, nothing were done for them and they were simply turned out to do entirely for themselves, they would very naturally gravitate back to their father's house, where three or four families are living in one room without any real family life or privacy, and would very naturally drift back into their former uncivilized condition.

But placing them in these little cottages, under the influence of missionary teachers, their education continues in a certain direction after leaving the school; they retain the civilization

that has been given them, and they are able to go on in the civilized way that has been taught them in the Christian school. It is a gathering up and saving of the influences of the mission school life. I only wish that enough people were interested, and we had sufficient funds to thus start every promising young man that gets through school. In a few years it would leaven and revolutionize the entire native population of that region.

The Lord bless you in your own home and family, because of what you have done for another family.

Please let me know how soon it will be convenient for you to furnish the funds.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 23

Rev. J. M. Jones Bristor,

[redacted] North High St., Baltimore, Md.

My dear Brother

The bell of which I spoke to you for Point Barrow Station in Arctic Alaska, has been ordered. Consequently, whenever it is convenient to yourself, you may send me the check for [redacted] that you intimated the other day that you would let me have for that purpose. It gives me great satisfaction to feel that God is using the means for procuring that bell which is so important for calling the people together for school or worship.

I have had on my mind constantly since meeting you what you told me concerning your sons, and I think I can appreciate your [illegible] to some extent. But there is one great blessed comfort that though we cannot see, we can believe.

Remember that when the man came to the Master asking him if it were possible, to help his child he should do it, the Master answered that it was not a question of His ability, but that it was a question of the man's faith. "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." So what you can take comfort in your heart by casting yourself entirely upon Him as the man did, who said, "Lord I believe, help thou mine unbelief". We must be sure, if it was a question of faith, that Satan would [illegible] that faith, and if he failed to overthrow it in the right way, he would

[illegible] on [illegible] Brother to help him.

[illegible] holding [illegible] only in vain [illegible] power or intercession [illegible] will be burdensome, and [illegible] the spower [illegible] we will [illegible] the [illegible] by [illegible] of the [illegible] guiding [illegible].

[illegible] and strengthen you is the earnest prayer.

Your [illegible] yours.

[illegible]

97

April 24 1

Mr W.G. Sprague How about the farm at Evans. Is there any probability of the man who purchased it, being able to raise the funds?

Mr H. S. Williams. U. P. R. R. Agent at La Salle, told me last fall that he could sell it, and wanted the Agency. Supposing that you had already sold it, I said nothing further to him on the subject

If the present sale falls through perhaps you had better open a correspondence with him on the subject

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 27 1

Lieutenant Richardson Clover, U. S. N.,

Secretary of U. S. Board on Geographic Names.

Dear Sir:

On the 13th of September, 1881, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions established a mission station and school among the Hydahs on Long Island, in South-east Alaska.

The station was named by the missionaries (there being no other American people there), "Jackson".

In 1883 the Post Office Department established a post-office at the mission, which was also called "Jackson".

In 1887, as a matter of personal spite, Mr. A. P. Swineford, then Governor of Alaska, had the name of the post-office changed from "Jackson" to "Howcan".

In the spring of 1890, Postmaster General Wanamaker directed that the name of the post-office should be restored to "Jackson", which was recently accomplished by the renewal of the bonds of the postmaster.

The name "Jackson" is used in the missionary operations, reports, books, maps and literature of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also in the publications (of which over 300,000 have been sent out) and maps (over 100,000 sent out) of the U. S. Bureau of Education, and I presume that nine tenths of the people of the United States, that have

Lieutenant Clover 2

any knowledge of the place. Know it as "Jackson".

On page 67, Pacific Coast Pilot. Alaska. Part I. A. D. 1883. is the following paragraph: A projection from the shore is the site of the Howkan village of the Haida Indians, and of a trading post and missionary station. To the latter has been applied the name of the Jackson mission."

I am not sure that this is a proper case to bring before your Board. If not, of course you can throw this into your waste-basket. I think, however, it would prevent confusion, if the new map of Alaska that is to be prepared in connection with the 11th U. S. Census, could use for that locality the name of the mission and the post-office, by which it is now generally known by the reading public.

Asking your favorable consideration of this matter,

I remain, Yours truly.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 27th 1

Chase National Bank
New York -

Dear Sir At the request of Messrs Coleman & Walsh of St Paul Minnesota I send you Four hundred dollars to be deposited to their Credit -

Yr Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

100

April 27 1

Messrs Cochran & Walsh

I sent you a Check for $2000 last week & now send to the Chase National Bank New York to be deposited to your Credit the sum of $400 Making the $2400 called for, for the Ferris loan - You will please have the papers made out in the name of Mary V. Jackson & Mailed to me here -

I telegraphed you to-day as requested that Mary V. Jackson would take the loan. She will not be able to lend $600 more this Spring.

Very truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

April 28th /

Dear Bro Dry

Yours of 25th found me still at the old place. "The Bear" will not be ready to sail on its Arctic Cruise until the 10th of May. Consequently I will be in Washington until the 19th of May.

Dr Harris the Commissioner of Education has concluded to make an effort to secure $10.000 by ~~from~~ Contributions from the benevolently inclined & get the first hand of Reindeer this Summer. Hence I send you another Article on the Cruise of the "Bear" If convenient please put this in Evangelist of May 7th. It can precede the Article you already have on the "Cruise of the Rush"

I also send you an Editorial, which you can use or not as you think best

Your Bro in Christ

Sheldon Jackson

Education of Alaska.

We would call the special attention of our readers to Dr. Sheldon Jackson's Article on the Famishing Condition of the Eskimo, along the Arctic Coast of Alaska. We know that many, ~~who have read~~ interested who have read the Articles on Arctic Alaska, will be glad to contribute for the relief of those interesting, but starving people.

All Monies should be sent at once to Mr Elliott F. Shepard. No 2 West 52nd St New York, who will forward the Monies to the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Dr Jackson will leave the East on the 19th of May to join the Steamer "Bear" for another cruise to the arctic

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April 29 1

Mr. William A. Kelly,

Industrial School, Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 8th with enclosures is received.

I send you a check for the payment of bills 1,2 and 3 on the boys' hospital. If bill No.4, $1.60 is freight on the box of bibles, you will please take that out of the first sales that you make of the bibles. The work done on the school grounds will be audited and ordered paid within a few days.

I think the Board will appoint Mr. Alfred Dockins, now principal of the contract Indian School at Spencer, Indian Territory, as your successor at Sitka. He will, however, be unable to leave Spencer until the close of his school on June 15th, so that probably you may look for relief about the middle of July or the first of August.

I am very sorry to feel that your connection with Sitka is to be severed. You have done a work there which will certainly bring its reward; a work for which every friend of missions owes you many thanks, and you can retire with the satisfaction that your self-denying efforts have been a great success.

I hope when you get recruited and rested, that next Spring I may be able to offer you something in the Government school work in Alaska.

Mr. Kelly 2

Your note was sent to Mr. J. B. Boggs, a Christian lawyer of Galesburg, Ill. For collection: I presume he will correspond with you on the subject.

I will be in Seattle the last of May, and anything you may have to say will probably reach me there.

Mr. Docking spent the day with me yesterday talking over Sitka matters. I think he is an honorable and upright Christian man who will give due credit to your work, instead of finding fault, as so many people under the circumstances would do.

My wife has written you a letter, which explains itself. We deeply sympathize with you in the discordant elements among the teachers, as we know them so well.

Very truly yours.

43

April 29 1

Mr. John G. Brady,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 13th is received. I presume that you have heard long before this of the removal of Max Pracht and the appointment of E. T. Hatch of Oregon as Collector of Customs of the Sitka District. Now if you and Mr. Reid will continue to write what you know from time to time about other officials direct to the President you will see their removal. Mr. Harrison is very slow in acting, but at the same time he wants good appointees in Alaska, and if he once gets it into his mind that one of his appointees is a habitual drinker, he will remove him.

The Commissioner of Education does not wish me to take any hand in trying to secure good appointees or remove bad ones, so that my hands are tied; but if you will write the President direct what you write me from time to time, you will find that he will give your letters consideration, and that you will secure the removal of unworthy men.

It is understood in official circles that the President will cancel all licenses that have been issued in Alaska: it is also rumored that he is very much put out that the Governor should have issued any licenses.

I hear from time to time something of the difficulties at Wrangell, but do not know what had best be done, or whether I can do anything. I expect to be at Seattle the last of May and take the Bear, and a letter sent me c/o the Gordon Hardware Co. will reach me at that place. Very truly yours.

75

April 30 /

Hon John Eaton

Dear General -

Dr Gregory, Ex Civil Service Com^r, And^w Com^r Gen Murphy, Maj Webster, Mrs Stickney, Chief Ed Clerk Holcomb himself, and three others are forming a syndicate & ten to build a flat for the use of our own families, Extra flats will be built to make some profits. We have purchased the Corner of N Hampshire Ave & Gregory Ave (near S & 17th N.W.) and will build a five story house 50 X 110 feet in size.

Would you like to take a flock & have a comfortable home for your family when you return to the City Next fall & winter? I believe the shares are $1000 each - Dr Gregory, Mrs Stickney & myself have taken one each. Mr Holcomb two.

If you should decide that you would like to take a flock, please telegraph me how much & I will try & secure it for you -

We are hoping to secure more comfortable homes for our families at a cheaper rate

Yours truly

Edward Rector

April 30th /

Hon John B. Allen

Dear Friend

Dr. John M Gregory late Civil Service Commissioner, Judge Commissioner Morgan, Chief Clerk Educational Bureau Holcombe, Maj Webster and Myself are forming a Syndicate to build a flat for the use of our families We propose having ten shareholders in the Syndicate. Have purchased beautiful lots at the Junction of New Hampshire Ave & Oregon Ave N.W. It is about 17th St. N.W. We are taking from one to five shares each at $1000 per share. We propose building a five Story building 110 x 50 feet in size — Flats not used by the owners will be rented to the public. We hope to secure Cheap House rent in a good section of the city

I have thought perhaps you would like to take a few shares & secure a Comfortable home while you remain in the city. If so, telegraph me how many shares you want & will call by and secure them for you — Trusting you are

Sincerely Jackson

May 1 1

Mr. James E. Fitch.

1437 Penna. Ave., Washington. D. C.

My dear Sir:

Yours of yesterday is received. I consulted the ladies of the household, and they are willing to let the stone lamp go.

It was dug up in 1886 at Kaguiak on the south-east shore of Kadiak Island, and is a very old as well as perfect specimen.

It is possible that I can find another right away, and it may be ten years before I see one: there is no telling.

However, if you care to take it at $20. the ruling rate, why I will run the risk of getting another sometime.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson per H.

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Nov 2 1

Mrs. H. E. Cobb,

136 East 38th St., New York.

My dear Friend:

Yours enclosing check for $350 for a model cottage at Sitka is received with many, many thanks. Knowing the great blessing that each cottage will provide to one or more people, it gives me joy when the number is increased.

The cottage shall be named "The Cobb Cottage."

The parties in the cottages have a life lease, dependent upon their good behavior, that is, that they will not have intoxicating liquor in the house nor sell or give any on the premises. Then if their children after them desire to renew the lease, it is proposed to give them the same opportunity.

They are expected to repay the $350 without interest, which is then used by the mission for building another cottage. Thus it is hoped that the money will be turned over from generation to generation, conferring blessings indefinitely.

The nearest place where I can purchase a good family bible is Seattle, Washington. That is also the best place to purchase anything that is necessary for adding to the comforts of the house.

I do not consider anything of "little account" that adds to the welfare and comfort of a Christian household, so that you may always command me for anything that you may be disposed to do to make the house more comfortable or assist the young people that shall go into it. Remember me very kindly to your daughters. The Lord bless you all.

Your Brother in Christ,

Sheldon Jackson

May 2nd 1

Mr J. A. French.
Photographer Keene New Hampshire

Dear Sir

Please mail me write bill for the same a copy of the photographs taken by you in Feb 1885 of five Alaskan Girls, attending School at Northfield Mass

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

38

May 2nd 1

Alaska Commercial Co
310 Sansome St
San Francisco.

Dear Sir This department is anxious to Audit & settle your bill for dwelling at Kadiak and painting at Karluk & Afognak before I leave Washington for Alaska -

Please make out & send your bill in duplicate at once. Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agt

May 4 1

Mrs. E. Morey,

Evanston, Ill.

Dear Friend:

Yours of April 28th is received. You may make your arrangements for an address at Evanston on the 21st.

I can reach there in time for a forenoon or afternoon meeting, whichever you prefer. I will reach Chicago early on Thursday morning, and will be compelled to leave for the West the same afternoon or evening.

When you have completed your arrangements, please notify me of the hour and place.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson per H

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

May 7th 1

To Cashier of
Carlisle Deposit Bank
Dear Sir
At My Sister's request I inclose you a Check for One Thousand and Thirteen dollars which you will please place to her Credit on your books. Please notify me of its receptione
Yrs truly yours
Melder Jackson

May 1 1

Mrs. Tillie K. Paul,

Training School, Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Friend:

Yours of April 10th is received. I wish very much that I could put you in a Government position, where you could get a larger salary than you do now, but it is impossible. The Government is giving less salary to the teachers this coming year than last year. Then it requires a rigid examination, which you could not stand. To do good teaching is a trade, like carpentering or shoemaking, that you have to spend years in learning. Even Fred Moore, who has been at school longer than you have, received only $200 for teaching. The Government will not give you in any school they have, as much as the Board of Missions is giving you at Sitka.

Did you ever receive the money back that you lent to Mr. Clark? If so, that would help to pay Mr. Wadhams. I feel great sympathy for you, and would like to help you all I can, and shall do so whenever I see a chance, but hereafter if you ever get a little more money than you need for your own use, do not loan it to anyone, until you can consult with your friends. If I am in Alaska, then you can talk with me, or if not, the Superintendent of the school or the minister will tell you what to do with your money so as to keep it safe. I hope the children are well.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

106

May 7th 1

Wm M. Sprague
Denver Colorado

Dear Friend

The letter of your Brother to Mrs Jackson is safely received.

One thousand ($1000) dollars of the farm money you will please loan out in the name of Mary Y. Jackson on good note and Mortgage for not less than 7 per ct. ~~payable~~ Interest payable Semi Annually. The ballance of Nine hundred odd dollars you will please Mail me at once by Check to my order payable in New York.

Also if Convenient please send me at once the $6000 loan to yourself. I speak of it at once, as I start on the 19th of May for the Arctic via Ft Wood like to get my money Matters in good shape before the long absence before I leave Washington.

I had hoped to have been able to have stopped off at Denver while enroute to the Pacific Coast, but will not now be able to do so. If there are any papers for me to Sign for the release of your property from the Mortgage please send them at once. I expect to put the $6000 into a residence in Washington. I should have written you two weeks ago but I was not aware of the shortness of the time.

Hoping you Continue to improve I remain

Yours Truly

Mary Jackson

99

May 11th 1

Mr C. T. Banta Cashier Merchants Natl Bk

Dear Sir

Enclosed find M. C. Cobb's Check
No 1252. on 2d Natl Bk N. Y. for $650.
C. C. Eaton's Check No 39 for $300
North Western Natl Bk. Minneapolis No
159.476 to C. H. Ex Change Natl Bk N. Y. $36.64
Amer Miss Ass No 5-0836 on National
13 Broadway 13K $2.15

Making a total of $687.69

I also send you my bank book. Please have it written up and returned to me by mail. Care of U. S. Bureau of Education. Washington D.C. as soon as possible, as I leave the first of next week for Alaska -

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

125

May 14 1

Mr. W. G. Sprague,

1617 Champa St., Denver, Col.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 8th is received. I will send the two notes for $500 each by this mail to William G. Smith, 17th and Curtis Sts., to whom you may pay the money. The trust deed I have not got, but at your request left with you some years ago.

I am sorry that you could not send the money at once, as next Tuesday I leave to be gone six months, and of course I wanted to arrange all my business before I went away. You had so often said that I could have the money whenever I wanted it, that I had no doubt I could get it, and so delayed too long before writing you. I was engaged in a deal to secure a residence in Washington, and I put it off as long as possible in order to know whether I would need to call it in. I find now that I will need it. It will put me to considerable inconvenience to come to Denver, but if necessary to settle this up, I will have to arrange to do so. On May 21st I will be at Evanston, Ill., where a telegram can reach me c/o George W. Hotchkiss, Office of the Evanston Press. A telegram in order to reach me there ought to be sent off on Thursday forenoon, as I shall leave there in the evening. If you think it necessary for me to come to Denver, telegraph me at that place: if not, a letter or any papers that I may have to sign, trust deed or ~~same~~ any other paper, you can mail me

at Seattle, State of Washington, c/o the Gordon Hardware Company, where I will be until about June 1st.

I will write to Mr. Smith telling him where to send the money Hoping you continue to improve in health, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

May 14 1

Mr. William G. Smith,
Room 423 Ernest Cranmer Building,
17th and Curtis Sts., Denver, Col.

My dear Friend:

Enclosed you will find two notes of $3.000 each, which Mr. William G. Sprague of 1617 Champa St. of your city is proposing to pay up. Please have him give a check or draft for the $6.000 on a New York bank, payable to the order of William H. Barstow. Then will you please mail the draft or check to Mr. William H. Barstow, # 611 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C., stating to him in your letter that it is to be placed to my credit.

If there are any other papers for me to sign or cancel, ~~xx~~ please mail them to me at Seattle, State of Washington, c/o the Gordon Hardware Company, where I will be until about June 1st.

I greatly regret that I could not have secured this money before I left Washington.

I have written to Mr. Sprague that I have enclosed the notes to you. Kind regards to your family and your mother.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

93

May 18 1

Mr. J. R. Rodgers,

Rodgers Printing Co., # 52 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Please send me by return mail the time when you will be able to send Henry Phillips back to Captain Pratt's Indian School at Carlisle.

As I am about leaving on my six months trip to Alaska, I would like to provide for his board bill in Philadelphia before I leave.

As soon as you think that he can do pretty well on printing illustrations, that is all that I wanted him to learn at your place.

Again thanking you for your kindness to him and to the mission cause, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

May 18 1

Mr. Ole L. Bolstad,

Colfax, Richland C., N. Dakota.

Dear Sir:

I will be very glad to sell the north-east quarter of section 19, of which you write.

I have been holding the land at $10. As I have an opportunity of making a good turn in another direction, I will let it go for $8 per acre, and give you all the time that you will need.

As I am about to leave for Alaska, and will be absent six months, I will write Messrs Cochran and Walsh, a real estate firm in St. Paul that attends to my business.

If you could give cash, I would probably give it for less. I have no idea what lands are worth now in your section. Write Messrs Cochran and Walsh, Real Estate Agents, St. Paul, Minn.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

H.

110

May 18 1

Messrs. Cochran and Walsh,

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sirs:

I enclose you letter of Mr. Bolstad, who inquires about a quarter section of land which I have in Richland Co., just south of Fargo.

I have no idea what land is selling for in that section. I have written him that I had been holding it at $10 per acre, but would sell it for $8 and would give him a term of years for the payment. I presume I would take $6 for cash. But, as I said before, I don't know what the land is worth, and as I am about leaving for Alaska I will have no time to attend to it this spring. Will you be so kind as to look after it for me and sell it if you can. If you know some reliable real estate firm in Fargo or Wahpeton, or in that region, perhaps you had better place it in their hands.

I do not wish to sacrifice it, but am willing to take a fair price for it, whatever that may be.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

H.

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October 16 1

Messrs. Cochran and Walsh,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sirs:

I send you the deed to Mr. Bolsted. You will notice that the quarter section upon which he has located contains 169 2 acres, according to the U.S. Government survey and patent which was issued to the Northern Pacific R.R., and by them to Mrs. Jackson. You will please secure notes from him for further payments and have the mortgage properly signed, which you will please send to me at Washington.

There are of course three other quarter sections in that section, which we would be very glad to sell. Mrs. Jackson owns all of section 29 in township 141, Range 53 west of fifth principal meridian, containing 640 acres. This section is within a mile of the depot of two railroads and is much better land than the other, while the land all around is held at from $12 to $15 by the resident owners. We will also be glad to part with that. for from $10 to $12 per acre

I find that Clark, Bryant Improvement Co.'s two notes given to Mrs. Delia S. Jackson, and assigned to me in the distribution of her estate were due, principal and interest, due January 1st, 1891. No interest has been paid since July 1890. Please look up the matter, and if necessary foreclose the mortgage. I also notice that Henry B. Baird's note has paid no interest since October, 1890. Please look up that also.

I have returned to Washington for the winter, and you can address me as formerly at the Bureau of Education.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Washington D.C. Oct 19 1

Mr Wm A. Kelly
Sitka Alaska

Dear Brother

I have just found time to take up your letters of July 5 & 20th
Am very much obliged for letters and papers sent me to Unalaska –

I enclose you my Check for $236.17 to ballance up the account of the North Star to September 1891. Much obliged for your offer to divide the deficiency, but I can better afford it than you.

Please send me receipt for the same
I also enclose you a Check for $90.12 being W. P. Mill's bill of $6. and Sitka Trading Co's bill for $84.12 What was this bill for? Materials for the completion of the Cottage?

Please keep me informed of your Post Office Address whenever you change

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

17

Education of Children in Alaska 1892
Bureau of Education
Sheldon Jackson

91

Travelling Expenses inspecting the Schools in Alaska & returning to Washington

Sept 21 To M. A. Healy for board from July 1st to September 20th 1891. 82 days @ $2 (See Sub voucher 1) $164.00

Oct 2 To Wm C. Coulson for board from Sept 21st to October 2d 1891, 11 days @ $1½ (See Sub voucher 2) 16.50

" Hire of row boat to get on board the U.S.S. Rush to see concerning getting my baggage ashore .50

Baggage from Wharf to Hotel 1.00

Three Street Car fares at 5cts .15

3 Two Street Car fares @ .05 .10

2

Oct 3rd Palace Hotel San Francisco

from October 2nd to October

3rd 1½ days @ $4 (See Sub Vouchers) 6.00

" Baggage from Hotel to depot (" " " 4) 2.00

" Omnibus to depot .50

" Pullman Sleeper San Francisco

to Ogden 6.00

Oct 4 Breakfast $1 Dinner $1 Supper $1 3.00

" 5 Breakfast .75 Dinner .75 Supper .75 2.25

" Porter on Sleeper Oct 4 & 5. 2 days @ .25 .50

" Pullman Sleeper from Ogden to

Chicago 10.50

6 Breakfast .75 Dinner .75 Supper .75 2.25

R.R. Fare from Chicago to Washington 30.00

250 lbs Extra Baggage (See Sub voucher 5)

Also note 2 & Explanation) 10.50

7 Breakfast .75 Dinner .75 Supper .75 2.25

Porter on Sleeper Oct 6 & 7. 2 days @ .25 .50

Pullman Sleeper Chicago to Washington 5.00

3

Oct 8	Breakfast .75 Dinner .75 Lunch .25		1.75
"	Porter on Sleeper Oct 8th		25
"	Street Car from depot to house		05
"	Baggage from depot to house		75
	Affidavit before Notary Public		2.66.80

I hereby Certify that the items herein Charged are Verified by the Memorandum Kept by me; that they were necessary and just; that no part of the journey was made on a free pass; And that the journey was made under Authority of Sections 4.5 & 6 of printed Rules & Regulations for the Conduct of Schools & Education in the District of Alaska approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 9th 1890.

Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson

October 24 1

Miss Frances E. Willard,

Evanston, Ill,

Dear Madam:

As the letter you had written me was forwarded to Sitka and has not yet been returned, I am ignorant of its contents: from Miss Alice E. Briggs' letter of October 19th I received the impression that you asked for some notes concerning the status in Alaska with regard to temperance and the white ribbon movement.

It is with some hesitation that I enclose you some memoranda from one of our teachers, Mr. L.M. Stevenson, at Point Barrow, Alaska. He was a soldier in the rebellion and has been a teacher in Ohio since the war; he is a Christian man of character and influence, and the picture he gives is, I think, a true one not only for Point Barrow, but also for the entire coast of Alaska. I feel that those at the head of the white ribbon movement ought to understand the situation, and that is my excuse for forwarding it.

This summer a gentleman who has had years of experience in the Yukon valley came to me and wanted to know if something could not be done to save the natives of the Yukon valley from intemperance. He stated that some of the traders of that region were introducing intoxicating liquors, and also teaching the natives to manufacture the same.

The sad condition of things in South-east Alaska, I have no doubt you have found out from tourists who are members of the W.C.T.U. In Juneau, the leading mining camp in South-east Alaska, there are about 27 saloons: in Sitka, at the seat of Government, there are five

saloons, notwithstanding the fact that Congress has enacted a prohibitory law for that region.

Then again, a number of the vessels that ostensibly engaged are in the whaling business in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, load up with intoxicating liquor at the Sandwich Islands when they start north in spring. Much of this liquor, it is true, is traded in Siberia, but it is traded in the neighborhood of Bering Straits and considerable of it finds its way across to the Alaskan side, brought by the natives themselves. Then these same whalers are accustomed to smuggle as much as they can on the American side, and when the revenue cutter is not near, defraud the natives of the furs, which is the only thing they have to purchase food for their families with, giving them a little liquor in exchange and leaving them starving. The condition of things makes me heart-sick every time I go there, and I scarcely know how to remedy the matter.

If it seems best to you and the good ladies associated with you, It seems to me now that it would be well at your coming annual meeting to appoint a special committee of ladies, who at some time during the winter could come to Washington and have conferences with the President and the Secretaries of the various Departments having the oversight of Alaskan matters, and perhaps we could hit upon some plan that would help those poor people, and secure its trial. If such a committee comes to Washington, I shall be very glad to have a conference with them on the subject.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Arctic Alaska

Mischief done to the natives and how.

L. M. Stevenson,
Point Barrow, Alaska.

There is no little mischief done this people by irresponsible parties who come to the Arctic fortune hunting, that in the months of a few whales their fortunes may be made, or from these cavernous depths it may be dug. These parties usually put in at Point Hope, employ all the natives they can to go "floe-whaling" for them the next spring at some certain place on the coast between Point Hope and Point Barrow, leave them ashore to make their way as best they may to the designated place, the journey usually requiring the entire summer, in which time they have no time for obtaining subsistence for more than their daily wants require, so that winter comes on them entirely unprepared for its rigors, and if the parties employing them are not well supplied with provisions and skins for clothing the natives thus coming to them are sure to be in want of almost everything that will make life bearable, devoid of all comforts and conveniences to make it enjoyable, and untold suffering is the one certain result. This cours of treatment is usually supplemented by setting them all adrift as soon as the whaling season closes, about June 10th, to look out for themselves thereafter and make their way back again or die of exposure and hunger.

Now the fact is these parties did not come for anything else than on a "bumming" expedition, and take this way to have their clothing made and taken care of and to get a bed-fellow, perhaps many, whom they are in no way bound to support or care for, and that they can set adrift at any time the whim or fancy takes them, and take up another.

It may be you think that I speak harshly of these matters, but they are painted in half light. If I add the fact that some of

these same persons who perpetrate such outrages, as soon as they return to civilization frequent with long and doleful countenance the church and the prayer-meeting, the Sunday school, the love-feast, and every place where religious teaching is done free, ever ready, yea anxious to jump up and testify how much they have sufferred among the heathen trying to instruct them in the "way of life", and make a favorable impression on the audience and thus gain sympathy and the applause of men. A good question to them and one directly to the point would be, "How long have you had venereal disease, and how many have you inoculated with it, and of how many abortions have you been the guilty means?" Why, one white man, son-in-law of a minister, with wife and children at home, inoculated the entire village of Point Hope with this most loathsome of nameless diseases, and he is now in the Arctic carrying the practice further than ever, having connection with all the women he can by fair or by foul (use of drugs) means. There are some parties who have come here for the legitimate purpose of carrying on the business of whaling, and have been here for several years undergoing all the exposure and hardship incident to that employment, but have not yet had the success they desire, that they may return to civilization to live in ease and in comfort the rest of life. These parties employ natives and keep them from year to year, but they each have a squaw to make and take care of their clothing and for a bed-fellow to keep them warm, and some have two or three children, who with the women will all be set adrift as soon as they consider that they havefortune sufficient they would no more think of taking them home and introducing them as their wives, than they would of putting their heads into a furnace of fire. Sometimes persons of this kind will instruct the natives to make rude stills by the use of which from molasses, flour and tobacco they manufacture the vilest of whiskey, and this injury is permanent and increases with time.

On the subject of liquor and prostitution I give you this quotation from the report of the Agent of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company to that corporation: "Any tramp on the beach who has a mistress he can prostitute with the ship-masters for liquor is better "heeled", and can buy more native gear of canoes, etc., than I can with a $10,000 stock of goods just suited to the native necessities."

This man is well informed in the matter, and speaks just what he knows and very truthfully.

I am fully aware of the risk I take in writing the facts to you, that my life will not be worth the trying to keep when these fellows find that I have spoken so plainly. But I am here to do my duty regardless of man or devil, and only pray God to give me the power to speak loud enough to reach "the powers that be", and wake up a lethargic and careless nation to the enormous and far reaching sin of the liquor traffic, or more properly the "liquid passage of hell and torment."

Births and Deaths.

Since my arrival here, July 30, 1890, I have endeavored to keep track of the increase and mortality of this place (Point Barrow), and as nearly as I can learn the following is the result:

Deaths: adult 9, infant 4, total 13

Births: living 3 still-born 1 " 4

I herewith send you a copy of a few lines sent me by Mr. J.W. Kelly, who is on the floe looking for whales. He says, "I send Oonunginia in. She has a severe dose of the pox, the price she had to pay Captain Bayne to get shelter for her mother, sister and herself." The shelter here mentioned was very brief, but sufficiently lengthy to innoculate her. Mr. Kelly sent his dog team for them as soon as he knew that they were there and brought them up here, engaging the fam-

ily.-mother, two sons.-one a young man.-and two daughters to work for him. In due course of time the disease made its appearance. when the girl, a young woman, gave her experience, and of her being debauched, and that too by a man who prays loud and long in California, and swears hard and stiff in this part of the world. He is the man, who being diseased himself, came here a few weeks ago, took a woman from Point Barrow to Point Hope, innoculated her until she was nearly rotten and then turned her adrift 450 miles from home in the winter time, and by so doing spread the disease broadcast through the little village. He took a Point Hope girl of one of the leading families, put her in the same condition, whem her parents took her away from him. He plotted the murder of a chief of Point Hope by the "strychnine route", and tried to hire a man to administer the poison, but failed, and all this time had a wife and family at home, the daughter of a minister in Oregon, and is now on this coast well armed with strychnine, having come here as the captain of the "Silver Wave" in the employ of James McKenny stranding his vessel on one of the Sea Horse islands in the day time on a beautiful day, and he him self on deck. This is Peter Bayne, who sailed from San Francisco in March, 1890.

POINT BARROW.

School commenced on Monday morning, October 6th, 1891, with an attendance of three adults. No increase for the first two weeks.- 15 at the end of the month. They were enthusiastic in trying to learn "to make paper talk". They made rapid progress at the end of the second month, being able to pronounce and spell at sight all the words on the chart lesson.

Dark days from November 19th to January 23d.

Census of young people revealed 54 at Otglievave and 14 from Point Hope under 21 years of age. Mr. J.W.Kelly, Agent of the Pacific Steam Whaling Station at Point Barrow was of very great assistance to the school. Attendance very irregular, as the older pupils had to be frequently absent after food. There were three sessions a day, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m. No intermissions. About the first of March the evening session was discontinued, as with the increasing light more of the pupils were compelled to work and hunt.

The pupils were patient and persevering in their efforts. As soon as they had mastered a word they would trace it in the snow and in the sand on the sea shore, everywhere where they had a chance. During the term there was not a single dull pupil in attendance, but not as bright as those from Point Hope or the interior. They are studious, quiet, work steadily and are easily governed.

RUM.

Rum is the bane of this people, the fruitful source of their degradation and the prostitution of the women for immoral purposes, bringing on an offspring diseased from conception with the lowest and vilest of nameless diseases, only to drag out a miserable existence ending in a premature death, and all this misery, suffering, disease and death is attributable to either the lust or greed, or both, of the white men.

SMOKING.

In the beginning of the school, the habit of smoking was very prominent. The pipe was the inseparable companion of the boys, and they were inveterate smokers. Of course I expected some trouble in breaking up the habit, but in this I was pleasantly disappointed. I said, "We will have no smoking in the school-room in school hours", and the pipes disappeared thereafter as if by magic, and the pupils enforced the rules on others who sometimes came in.

HINDERANCES OF THE SCHOOL.

Their name is legion, for there are so many, but it my intention to mention only the prominent ones.

Foremost is the strong and determined opposition of the many who come here with the ostensible purpose of whaling and are fitted out with ship and crew, supplied with provisions and everything that is necessary to carry on their legitimate business, but they never either try or desire to catch a whale while coming north, unless one of the great monsters shall try to board them, but make their way as direct and as fast as possible to Point Barrow, past which they never go, and all the money in the United States would be no inducement to them to go farther, but there they cast anchor and there they stay until the steamers return from the eastward, when they set sail for the west, because it is no longer safe to remain, and they have had their fill for the present of squaw hunting. They simply come for this one purpose, and if they were to commit the outrages, rapes and abductions in the States that they do here, they would be ornamented with hemp neckties and left dangling to the nearest trees or lamp-posts, a just penalty for their deserts. Nor is youth any protection to the unfortunates that come within their reach. That age which has so strong a claim on human sympathy and protection, it, at least, should protect them, but it <u>does not</u>.

So lost are the men to every true principle of life and every sense of shame and all those feelings of humanity that prompt to the protection of the weak and defenceless, that they do not hesitate a moment to stupify with liquor or narcotics children not more than ten years of age, force sexual intercourse, keep them in a state of semi-consciousness during their stay, turn them ashore more dead than alive, their systems permanently poisoned with venereal disease only to drag through a miserable existence terminating in death before maturity is reached, or if they survive, to bring into the world a posterity diseased with scrofula and all the concomitant evils of this the worst and most loathsome of nameless diseases.

Add to the above the many injuries of fraud and theft with minor outrages and you have the picture. Then if any of the natives should attempt to defend his property or family from outrage, these same fellows, who know full well that they themselves are the aggressors, will report to the "powers that be" at Washington that "the natives at Cape----- made an attack on the "Dolphin",- or whatever else her name may be,- and tried to capture her, but we used our "Winchesters" with effect and taught them a lesson that will do them good for some time to come."

If only the Government were truly informed of the exact inwardness of most of these matters, there are few of these men who would make a second voyage.

The school was greatly interfered with by Captain G. B. Borden as before stated, because it stood directly between him and his intentions of rapacity and greed, and this was continued until December 25, on which day he came into my room, and after some other business matter had been talked over, he said, "I am very sorry to interfere with the school in any way, but if Captain Bayne should come here, I shall be

compelled to have this room." I answered."This room was given to me for a school-room, the only reservation made was that if a press of men should come, I should give it up, and as they have not come, I expect to keep it." "Very true," said he."but that depends on what a press of men shall be, and I am left to determine what shall constitute a press of men." "Well, Captain, this room was given me for a school-room, and as no press of men has come or is likely to come, there is but one way in which you can get the room, and that is to take me bodily and throw me out. An administrator can settle my affairs in Ohio just as well as I can." With that consoling information the Captain had to be satisfied. However, to guard against anything of the kind unawares, I took my rifle, put one cartridge in the chamber and eleven in the magazine, the hammer at half cock, with an earnest prayer to God that I might not have to use it, set it up in my bunk. This precaution I took as he had been insinuating a little revolver practice on me in this way: he said."I heard a noise in your room last night. I had a notion to turn out and see if it was some one breaking in, and it would be only a word and a shot." This was the usual desert for two weeks, and I prepared for a word and a shot as above.

The utter contempt in which he held the school may be gained from the introduction he gave me to Captain James McKenna, September first. Coming into the room where I was reading, he said."This is the missionary who is going to Christianize and civilize these natives within a year and have them all good church members." A greater insult in so few words it would be hard to give, but all the reply he received was a steady look straight in the eye. Now this man is a deacon in the M.E.Church at New Bedford, Mass., <u>a Christian at home, a devil abroad</u>.

Another very prominent hindrance is the lack of a livelihood with the natives themselves. They are under the necessity of hunting and whaling, and these two occupations keep them busy nearly the entire year, and in either case they are away from the village the greater part of the time, sometimes scattered many miles over the country hunting and fishing, or over the ice catching seal, whales, bears and walrus. The deer furnishes food and clothing: the walrus, boots soles and skins for their canoes: the seals furnish food, fuel and clothing; the whales, food, fuel and bone for trade. I see noway of obviating this except by direct Government aid, as with the Indians of the Territories, or by starting a permanent boarding school by private means, and at this time neither is feasible.

Another very prominent hindrance is the superstitious fear or dread that they have of their native doctors called "Un-ut-koots." These loafers who hang on to the people are shrewd enough to know that as soon as education will make the people think for themselves, their power is gone.

Sabbath school and preaching have not yet been held. The first because no Sabbath school could be organized without admitting Captain Borden to be Superintendent of the school, and this would break any attempt to do any good. I have taught moral lessons from the blackboard, and preached the sermon of living uprightly as the strongest sermon I could possibly preach.

Extracts from L.M.Stevenson's report for 1890 and 1891 to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

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October 26 1

Miss Frances E. Willard.

Evanston. Ill.

Dear Madam:

Your circular of August 19 has been to Sitka and returned to me at Washington, with the petition to be signed by ladies. I am sorry that I did not have it in Alaska, but will secure you some signatures in Washington in this Office. I also send you a marked copy of the last annual message of the Governor of Alaska, in which you will see the position he takes on the temperance question. I think he lacks backbone. You will notice on page 19 that he says he issued five licenses, two to parties residing in Wrangell. Now Wrangell is a small town with a white population of not over fifty, although the census gives it 88. The only industry at the place is a saw-mill, and yet two men pay licenses of $500 each for the privilege of selling liquor for medicinal and scientific purposes. Of course the thing carries fraud on the face of it.

At Juneau there is a population of 1000 white men and they get drink freely, saloons are in operation without any let or hindrance.

My wife has just called my attention to the fact that a letter was received while I was absent, asking for a stone from Alaska, to be sent to Evanston. I would have attended to it at once, had I known anything about it. If it is not too late, I will bring the stone when I come to lecture at Evanston for Mrs. Marcey.

Very truly yours. Sheldon Jackson

October 26 1

Professor Alfred Docking,

Indian Training School, Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I wrote you one or two letters concerning the North Star published by the Industrial School and addressed them jointly to you and Professor Kelly, not knowing whether you were at Sitka or not.

As in the hurry and confusion of getting things started you may have overlooked them, I want to call your attention to the little paper concerning which I spoke to you when at Washington. The paper is the organ of the mission and government schools in Alaska, but gives special prominence to the Sitka Training School. As I said to you last Spring, I will be very glad to have you place your name as editor instead of Mr. Kelly, resigned. If you will run the paper, I will meet the financial deficit that may occur, and will, whenever I have the opportunity, write an article or two, but the partnership will practically amount to your doing the work and my footing the bills. We have been paying Mr. Kenealy at the rate of $20 per month for printing 1000 copies of the paper; we furnish the paper and illustrations. You will find a sufficient number of illustrations at Sitka to last until next spring, when I will try to send you some more. Please see that from 25 to 50 copies are sent to me monthly, also, if it has not already been done, (it is a matter that I think I wrote you and Mr. Kelly jointly about a few weeks ago) please send me 16 copies each of the numbers for April, May, August and October, 1891. I think probably Mr. Kelly has left the back numbers with you. I am very anxious to

obtain these as they are needed to complete the files which I am keeping for binding.

Enclosed please find 50 cents for which please send a copy of the North Star for one year to Mr. James Morrow. #211 Market St,. Wilmington, Del.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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October 27 1

Mrs. M. C. Cobb,

136 East 38th St., New York City, N.Y.

My dear Friend:

In connection with the mission at Sitka this summer we have started the Cobb cottage. During the winter I will have a neat tablet made with the name on it, which, when I go up next spring will be placed on the door of the cottage. The occupants are Willie Wells and his wife. Willie for three or four years past has been the interpreter for the missionary at Sitka in preaching his sermons to the natives. I have written to Sitka to try to get his photograph for you. He and his wife are a worthy couple whom I know you will find it a pleasure to assist.

Again thanking you and your daughters for your interest in the matter, I remain, Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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November 9 1

Mrs. L. M. Stevenson,

Versailles, Ohio.

Madam:

I enclose you two letters from your husband that will speak for themselves. I presume he has also written you on the subject. I shall write to Professor Gamble with regard to the measures that it is necessary to take to have your husband appointed Superintendent of the Refuge Station at that point. If that does not succeed, we shall be glad to keep him as Government teacher as he is willing to remain. In case he remains as teacher, I have no doubt that the Board of Missions would be willing to pay your travelling expenses, if you can arrange it so that the eldest children can take care of the household at home. I do not think that the Board would be willing to pay the travelling expenses of either your eldest son or daughter. Of course if he is made Superintendent of the Refuge Station, he will be able to pay your travelling expenses out of his salary. When you have read the enclosed letters, please return them to me. It would be well for you to make up your mind, provided you go, not later than January, as it will be necessary for me to make some arrangement by which you ~~ca~~ can get there. With kind regards to the children,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt.of Education for Alaska.

November 9 1

Professor A. W. Gamble,

Versailles, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

In August last I had a conference with Mr. L.M. Stevenson of Point Barrow, and he told me then that you had very kindly made an effort to have him appointed Keeper of the Government Refuge Station, but that your letter was sent to your Congressman, and that he informed you that there was no vacancy and that Congress would prooably not do anything on the subject.

The appointment is not made by Congress but by the Secretary of the Treasury. The present Keeper of the station, Mr. Borden, is not a suitable man and an effort has been made to have him removed. He has now been there three years and it is time that he should be dropped. I presume that if you choose to work hard enough, you can secure his removal and the appointment of Mr. Stevenson in his place. Captain J.N. Knowles, # 28 California St., San Francisco, Cal., Secretary of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, that has large interests in the Arctic, will co-operate with you to secure the appointment of Mr. Stevenson.

The appointment is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, who, as you know, is an Ohio man, and certainly ought to have a warm side for Ohio soldiers. Now I would suggest to you to get action in the G.A.R. Post at Versailles, of which Mr. Stevenson is a member; get them to make a good, strong request to Secretary Foster for the appointment. Then have it endorsed by the State Commandery, or whatever the name of the organization of the head men of the G.A.R. for the State may be, and send it to Secretary Foster.

Professor A.W.G.2

If you can get the neighboring G.A.R. Posts in your State to send in applications to Mr. Foster, the more letters sent, the stronger will be the appeal.

After you have done that, then you might write to Captain Knowles telling him what you have done, and ask him to get the G.A.R. men of San Francisco to endorse the application: also ask him to write to his Congressman and ask him to see the Secretary about it, and you might also write to your Congressman and Senators asking them to see Secretary Foster on the same subject.

Please let me know what you do in the matter, and it is possible that I may be able to put in an oar of assistance at this end of the line.

I feel a deep interest in this matter because the success of our school at Point Barrow is jeopardized by Mr. Borden's opposition, and I would like to have a Government Agent there that would co-operate with the teacher in thying to educate and civilize the poor native people.

You will please not use my name in the matter, as it would not help but on the other hand would injure the cause.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

November 9 1

Mr. John Rúszit's Estate
73 to 77 Mercer St., New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I send you by express to-day three packages containing the following skins: 2 white bear, 3 small black bear, 1 small brown bear, 1 dog skin, 15 deer skins, 21 seal pup skins, 15 white fox skins, 1 blue fox skin, 10 lynx, 20 mink skins for dressing and cleaning.

Please drop me a postal card letting me know of their safe arrival, and when they are ready please return them to me by freight or express, whichever is cheaper, at # 1830 Ninth St., N.W., Washington D.C.

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

You will notice that some of the deer skins are small (yearlings) and I hope you will be able to make a rebate on them.

November 9 1

Mrs. Kate P. Bryan,

69 North Franklin St., Titusville, Penna.

My dear Friend:

Yours of November 7th with regard to Edward Marsden is received. No permanent arrangement has been made with regard to the support of Edward Marsden at Marietta, except that I propose to see him through: that is, I will get what money I can from individuals for him, and if I do not get enough to cover his expenses, I will pay the balance out of my own purse. Last year Miss Mary S. Watson of Evanston, Ill. gave me $125 towards his support, the balance I paid myself. I do not know whether Miss Watson will repeat her gift this season or not, but I shall open correspondence with her on the subject. When General Eaton left Marietta, he left Edward Marsden in the hands of one of the professors who takes a deep interest in his welfare, and who will let me know as funds are needed. If you know anyone in Pennsylvania who would be willing to assist in the matter, I will be glad to get into correspondence with them. I think it is very likely that Edward needs clothes, and if any church or society would keep him in clothes, it would be so much towards his support. I expect that he will spend his Christmas vacation with me in Washington, when I can get his measure, if you wish it. He is of medium height, but quite stout and heavy in build. Have you noticed the two letters published in the North Star, giving an account of his trip from Sitka to Marietta? They were well worth reading.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Washington D.C. Dec 2 1

Messrs Cochran & Walsh
St Paul

Dear Sir. I enclose you the Melbye Coupon ($60) due Dec 15th. I also notice that the principal ($1500) is due at the same time. If he wishes to continue the loan & you consider the securities sufficient I am willing.

I also enclose you the Woodbridge Coupon $20 due Jan 1st.

Please send me Mr Ole L. Bolstad's Note for the ¼ Section of Dakota land which he purchased.

What news concerning the Clark Bryant Improvement Co's?

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. Dec 2 /

Mr Wm G. Sprague

Denver

Dear Friend

I inclose you Mr Hollis's Coupon due Dec 1st. Please collect & remit. Also please mail me Mr Lafts Note and oblige

Kind regards to your family

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

December 1 1

To the Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to endorse the accompanying application of Mr. John G. Heid. I have known him personally during his several years residence at Juneau.

I consider him the leading lawyer of the Alaska bar, and have found him an upright and enterprising citizen and a consistent Christian man.

I know of no man in all Alaska better fitted than he to fill the delicate and difficult position of Trustee under the new town-site law.

With great respect, I remain, Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Washington D.C. Dec 4 1

Messrs E. C. Kilbourne & Co

Real Estate Agts Seattle Wash

Sirs

Yours of Nov 18th per J. T. K is received And I enclose you ($3000) Three thousand dollars for the "particularly good application for a loan of $3000 at present which would Net you 10 per Ct"

Please mail the Note to me in Registered Mail, & when the Mortgage is Recorded, send me that also

I hope you use the Coupon Mortgage Notes that I am Many Agents I have

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Bureau of Education

Washington

D.C.

December 5 1

Mr. John Ruszitz,

73 - 77 Mercer St., New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The box of furs has just been received, but has not yet been opened. I am very much afraid you have made a mistake and sent the wrong polar bear skin to Mr. John H. Vorhees. I wrote you to send him the smaller of the two white bear skins. The larger I intended either to keep for myself or sell, and I think I can probably let you have it at your offer of $85. I will let you have the seal pups at $4 each, provided that is net, and I will not have to pay for the tanning. If I am to pay for the tanning, then really I am getting only $3.00. I can sell them at $6 each at Sitka when I return next spring: they were offerring $6.00 each for them in the raw state at Victoria when I returned last fall.

You may make the muff and boa out of the two lynx skins in accordance with your letter. Please let me hear from you about the seal pups.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Washington D.C. Dec 9. 1

Mr C. T. Banta

Cash[r] Merchants Nat[l] B[k]. New York

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check of Galesburg National Bank on 1[st] Nat[l] B[k] New York, for $1115.[00] Which please place to my Credit on your book. And greatly oblige Yours

Sheldon Jackson

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December 11 1

Rev. John W. McFarland.

Hoonah Mission, via Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Your letter of October 27th is received. If I could see you and have a talk with you, so that I could answer questions, I think I could show you that I have been trying under the circumstances and limitations which surround me to do my best for Hoonah.

This last year for certain reasons which seemed satisfactory to the Bureau of Education, the Commissioner of Education has made a contract with the Presbyterian Board for the maintenance of a school at Hoonah. As long as this policy lasts you will not put up a school building at Hoonah. Consequently the Presbyterian Board will need to utilize the church building as a school or put up a school building and use it as a church, till they can build separate buildings. I think that Hoonah can do as Sitka has done, use the school room as a church. However, under the circumstances you had better build your school room first, then hereafter if you get funds you can put up a separate building for a church. As soon as the school building is erected, it is the purpose of the missionary society to send a teacher. I think it would be well to have some rooms fitted up as living rooms for the use of the teacher. I think if you should send to Sitka for Rudolph and Donald and one or two others of the carpenter boys that have left the Sitka school that they would under your direction put up a better building than any white men that you can get at the same wages. I think that as far as possible, we ought to try to throw all the work we can into the hands of the natives when they can do it as well as white men. Either Rudolph or Donald is able to take a plan and put up a plain building without any suggestions or help from any white carpenter.

If you will send me a survey of the land you wish . I will have an architect make a simple plan. and also give me a list of lumber, nails, sashes, doors, etc., so that you can order them sent to you. Then you can write to Mr. Austin and ask him to send you the boys. and they can take the plan and put up a good building. In having those boys you will have no interperate white men in your village to corrupt your people while the work is going on. I shall write to the Board of Missions about employing some of those young men at Sitka. Then if you have any people in your village that are skillful, they can be made to help. They can be made use of in lifting and carrying, work which untrained people can do at less wages than white carpenters get.

Why did not youtell me something about your family? Mrs. Jackson is inquiring about news from Hoonah, and I have none to give her. How are Mrs. McFarland and the children? Let us know all about them.

I could probably get you a mail service, if you were at home all the time, but the rules of the Department are such that it would make endless confusion if you were away sometimes, or if the mail had to hunt you up all around your country. If you had a small camp only a few miles away from home it might be done. However, I will speak to Mr. Wanamaker about it and see what can be done under the circumstances.

Wishing you great success, I remain,

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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December 11 1

Rev. A. E. Austin,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of November 20th is received, and it is with a great deal of pleasure read. I understand the situation at Sitka so well that I can very well appreciate your trouble and responsibility since Mr. Kelly left, and you have my constant sympathy and prayers for divine guidance.

Upon the receipt of the money for the boys' houses I will forward individual receipts. and the boys can return you the receipts given by you I hope by the time this reaches you that Donald and Thomas will have returned and will be able to pay something on their houses. The Board of Missions has arranged with Mr. McFarland to erect a plain church building at Hoonah, and I have written him and shall urge him to get the Sitka boys to build it. There is no reason why Rudolph, Donald, Thomas and Willie should not go up there next spring and do the work, receiving regular wages for it. I will also write the Board of Home Missions about it. There is also a new school building to be erected at Juneau, and perhaps it can be arranged that the boys can work at that.

Now with regard to Frederic Moore:- perhaps I am expecting too much from him, but I must confess that he seems to lack enterprise and push. He was only a partial success at Hoonah last winter, and Mr. McFarland did not consider that he was at all capable of taking a field by himself. It seems to me that he could have gone to his friend there this fall, at Angoon and could have lived in their house, and have done

among the Methodist & Chg England missions Yet A similar Course is very Common around Fort Simpson and in British Columbia - They do not wait for an American house before Commencing work

Rev. A. E. Austin 2

some teaching and preaching, and worked among the people from house to house. The Woman's Executive Committee have had for nearly a year a part of the money for his support, but have been unwilling to give it to him until he is on his field at work. I expect to put up some buildings there in the future. If nobody helps me I will pay for them out of my own pocket, but I do not feel sufficient confidence in Frederic's judgment to put the money into his hands and let him go ahead. I have failed to see anything to justify such judgment in him in the past. I had hoped that Mr. Calvin, the teacher at Killisnoo, would take the oversight of the buildings, but he was taken sick and there were some special reasons among his friends at home requiring him to make a sudden visit East, but he fully expects to return to Killisnoo, and Swartz is a good man.

Since writing the above, I have been thinking that I could perhaps get a plan together and let you start Rudolph and the cottage boys on building it. I will think about it further and write you again

Frederic ought to give up all ideas of coming East again to school: he keeps writing to me with regard to it. He has had two trials and will not get another with my help. I know that of course he lacks a great many things that he ought to have, but he ought to make that up by private study at home. Just as many Methodist ministers can & do preach and carry on their studies at the same time. I think it would be well for Frederic to stick to his work, take a few books with him and every six months or so return to Sitka and let you examine him on a course of study marked out. In this way he would make quite as rapid progress as he would in a school in the East.

I am very glad that the church is so nearly completed: I wish that I could see it. Since writing you that hot water was the thing to heat the church with, I have found out some drawbacks to that method. The pipes are always full of water and if the fires go out in

Rev. A.E.Austin 3

very cold weather, the water may freeze and the pipes burst.: so that where the hot water method of heating is employed, the fires must be kept going all the time in cold weather: so that after all we will have to fall back on steam as the means of heating our school buildings at Sitka. Henry Phillips has taken lessons and has had experience in laying pipes for steam heating in the buildings in the Carlisle school, and if he ever gets back safely to Sitka and has the disposition, he can be of great use, as he is both printer and practical machinist: give him ~~ordinary~~ the machinery, and he is able to go ahead alone and build a steam engine from first to last.

I note what you say with regard to the condition of the natives and the laws and the hardships caused by the present judge. * My hands are tied from helping you, but if you will sit down and write a full, frank and strong letter to the President, and enclose it to me, I will place it in his hands. If the different missionaries in southeastern Alaska would write President Harrison how they feel and what they know about the habits of certain of the ~~past and present~~ judges, he would remove them instantly and send better men in their places. Consequently if the missionaries do not do this, which lies in their power, they have no one to blame but themselves if they have to suffer from unjust judges and prejudiced courts. I think it is a part of your work and a duty you owe to your Savior and your people to write just such a letter to the President.

Mr. Docking told me that the Judge had been asked to resign by the President, but (the Judge) had sent back word that they should not press the resignation, with the explanation that he could explain matters. Now that the matter is being agitated is the time for you to get in your letter. Write Mr. Willard to do the same thing. Please remember me very kindly to Mrs. Austin. Mrs. Jackson is not at all well this winter. The girls are in their usual health. I wish you a merry Christmas.

Very truly yours. Sheldon Jackson

* That is I am not allowed to make any complaint against a Government Officer

15 8

Washington Dec 12th 1

Messrs Cochran & Walsh

Dear Friends

I send you the Mortgage Note of L. C. Melbye and also a Satisfaction of the Mortgage. The Mortgage duely Abstract &c Must be in your Keeping at St Paul - as they are not Among my papers -

If Mr Melbye pays up please forward both principal and interest to me at Washington

Send your receipt

Yours truly

Andrew Jackson -

Washington D.C. Dec 2 9

Mrs Mary P. Winslow

Have you been able to make a loan on your insurance yet?

I Am greatly in need of the money I loaned you a year ago - You will remember that that the loan was for 15 days - as a special favor. If I had had any idea that it would have been for three months even, I would not have been able to have let you have the money. It has now run a year And I hope you will not consider it unkind, if I insist that you will make good your several promises during the year, that you will borrow it in some other quarter and repay me -

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Dec 12 /

Miss Mary Dodha

Dear Friend

In looking over my account since my return from Arctic Alaska, I find that there is still $18.87/100 due on your account. There are at the Columbia National Bank two notes of yours for $15 each making $30.

But I find that you have paid $11.13 extra interest, which taken from the $30. leaves a ballance of $18.87 still due.

If Convenient please cancel this small ballance and Commence the New Year Square —

Where are you living this winter?

Very Truly Yours

S Weldon Jackson

Washington Dec 12th 1

To Treasurer of

Richland Co. N Dakota

Dear Sir

Please send me the Amount of taxes on all of North West quarter - South East and South West quarters of Section 19. Township 135 N of Range 49 W of 5th Principal Meridian Colfax Township

Previous years I have paid on the Entire Section, but last Spring sold the N. E. quarter to Ole L. Bolstad, who, I presume is living

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Dec 12th 91

To Treasurer
Cass Co. N. Dakota

Dear Sir

Please send me the Amount of
My taxes for 1891 on Sec 29. Twn 141. Range
52 W 5th P.M. Meridian - 640 Acres.
Empire Township

Yours Truly
Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. Dec 14 /

Messrs Cochran & Walsh
St Paul

Dear Sirs

Yours of Dec 11th is this day received

Mr Melbye can retain the loan at 8 pr ct, but I do not care to take for it. I can receive 8 & 10 pr ct Net on good security at Seattle & do not care to let it go at 8.

If he will pay 8 you can extend it If not then please Collect and remit me both principal & interest.

I mailed you the Satisfaction of the Mortgage last week

Very Truly Yours
McClure & Cochran

December 14 1

Judge Lewis H. Tarpley,
Patton's Block, Salem, Ore.

My dear Judge:

Yours of October 29th came to hand while I was absent from the city. I am very sorry that you did not ask me something easier, because my acquaintance with you and your wife have been so very pleasant that I would have been more than glad to be able to show my friendship by obliging you, but I shall not be able to go to the Attorney General and ask him to retain you at Unalaska, while you are spending the winter in Oregon. In the first place the Commissioner of Education does not wish me to interfere in any way with anything outside of school work in Alaska, and then, as I so often told you frankly, I think that whoever accepts the position of Commissioner ought to remain at Unalaska. I know that there are no suitable accomodations, and I feel very sorry for the man that has the place, but as long as he chooses to hold the place and draw the salary he ought to put up with the disadvantages of Unalaska.

As I have often told you, I do not think you can afford to hold that position: you are now at that time of life when you should be securing permanent practice and laying the foundations of your future fortune, and every month you spend at Unalaska, in my estimation, is both lost time, and, worse than that, is forming habits of comparative idleness that will affect your future. With your ability you have a fine future before you, if you settle down in Salem and commence climbing up the ladder, and I hope that your good sense will convince you that it is the true course for you to follow, and resign your position at Unalaska.

Judge L. H. Tarpley 2

Please say to your good wife that her sketch of Michael Healy Woolfe is kept upon the piano in our parlor and is greatly admired by callers: I do not know how many persons have admired it.

Please remember me very kindly to her, and if you come to Washington, do not fail to let me know you are here, so that we can call on you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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December 15 1

Miss Mary DeSha,

Pension Office, Washington, D.C.

Madam:

Yours of the 14th is received. Do you not think that your intimation that I am not "a friend and an honest man" is rather strong?

Please recall the following facts:- 1st. I was under no obligation to loan you the money, but did it as an act of friendship to save you from extortionate interest.

2nd. If you had paid up in a few months, there would have been no interest charged.

3rd. I allowed you to make your payments in driblets,---a method which is inconvenient to the lender.

4th. For the want of the money I had to borrow from another, and have myself been paying 6 % interest on it all the time you have been paying up. Or in other words, to accomodate you I have inconvenienced myself.

Certainly I have not deserved at your hand the epithets of your letter.

Now as to the notes:--- I do not claim to be infallible, and it is very likely I may have made a mistake in figuring, but if so it was not intentional and will cause me more regret than it will you yourself. Therefore I am sorry you did not go over the account when you renewed the notes on March 15, 1892 However, I am just as ready to correct mistakes now as then.

I am very sorry that I have not a copy of the original note given in September or October, 1888. That note was surrendered to you

Dear Sir:

...renewed the notes in 1890. But that note is necessary to understand the correctness of the new ones issued in 1890. I may have a copy of it in some of my memorandum books. If I remember aright it was for $200. October 1st, 1888. From October 1st to March 18, 1890 is one year and five and one-half months. The interest on $200 for 17½ months at 6% is $17.50.

The new notes, then, were made out on March 18 th, with the previous interest added to the principal, so that it started on a new principal of $217.50. In making out the new notes the interest was omitted in the note. Therefore the bank should not have collected interest on the separate notes, and I had added up the extra interest in order to return it to you in the final settlement.

Please give me the name and address of your lawyer, and I will call upon him and have the matter fixed up.

I assure you that, from beginning to end, I have had no other purpose than to accomodate and assist you.

I desire to say that I value your friendship too highly to forfeit it for a few paltry dollars.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

156

Washington D.C. Dec 15 /

Estate of Mr John Ruszit

73-77 Mercer St [illegible]

Dear Sir

The several skins have been received in good order.

Please receipt the Enclosed bill and return them to me

If I add correctly I am Dr $92.40

Add Cr (Polar Bear Skin Extra Lge) 85.00

I enclose you my Check for $7.40

When Muff & boa are done, please send them right along.

I send you 4 Reindeer skins. Please have them made into a carriage or sleigh robe for me. I do not want it lined, as it is to go on exhibition in one of the U.S. Senate Committee rooms, and they will want to ~~not~~ be able to see the skin part as well as the fur.

If you should need a little more skin to make it more complete, let

2

We know. And I may be able to send another skin.

Make it look as good as you can

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

If you think I will improve the appearance of the robe, you can place a scallop of cotton or flannel edging on it, but the central part I want unlined & uncovered.

163

Washington D.C. Dec 15 "

Mr C.T. Dauta

Cashier Merchants Nat'l BK N.Y.C

Dear Sir

I enclose you Check for $600, which please place to my Credit on your books.

I also mail you my Bank book, which please have written up and re-Mailed to me

Yours Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

The undersigned, SHAREHOLDERS owning and representing twenty-two twenty-fifths of the shares (the only other shareholder being out of the country, to-wit, in the islands of Bermuda), of lots 100 and 101 in square 152, corner of New Hampshire and Oregon Avenues, in the city of Washington, D.C., do hereby instruct and authorize the Trustees of said property, to make such loan or loans, not exceeding in the aggregate $50,000, as may be needed to finish said building and furnish the same with apparatus and fixtures for heating and lighting the same, and to execute as security for said loan or loans the proper mortgages or trust-deeds on said property:

And we further consent and agree that if the said Trustees, or either of them, shall furnish and advance moneys to be used in the completion of said building or in furnishing the same with the apparatus for heating and lighting, the said Trustees shall execute to themselves as individuals, or to either of them advancing and furnishing such moneys, such notes, mortgages or Trust-deeds as may in their judgment, be necessary to secure the repayment of the sums so furnished and advanced, with interest on the same at six per centum per annum.

In testimony and confirmation of these Instructions and Agreements, we hereunto subscribe our names and shares.

Done at Washington, D.C., this twenty-first day of December, 1891.

Names of SHAREHOLDERS | Number of SHARES.

December 14 1.

Mrs. L. H. Daggett,

Malden, Mass.

My dear Friend:

I send you a copy of a letter received from Mrs. Hamilton. It was marked "private" to me, but you have had so much worry and trouble in trying to work up interest among the Methodist women, that I thought you ought to know that there are hearts in your church in full sympathy with you and who appreciate the work that you have done and are doing. I think it does us good sometimes to receive encouragement from our friends, and not have them keep all their encouragement until we are in our graves.

I enclose you a letter from Miss Teryenning, a Methodist teacher. Perhaps she is the woman you may need for one of your schools. She seems to have the necessary mental and missionary qualities. I turn her over to you to see what can be done.

Your letter to the Commissioner about the coal and book supplies for Unalaska is received. As you get for that school the entire balance of the appropriation for 1891, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. If we pay for the coal and books, we will take it out of the fund which we expect to pay over to you, so that you will get the money without the trouble of making vouchers.

When you leave for Washington, please keep me informed of your post-office address, also please send me the name of the minister to whom you wish me to send the map. Your letter containing the information has been filed away, and I am unable to lay my hands on it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gov't. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

(Copy)

Highland Heights.

R. B. Pittsburg. Penna. Nov. 18, 1891.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours of the 17th just received. I certainly do appreciate your kindness in offering to come to Pittsburg for the sake of the little my husband and I have done in the interest of Alaska. Gratefully, I have lost none of my interest nor has Mr. H. We constantly use our influence and lend our aid to encourage those who are interested in your Presbyterian missions, which we visited with so much pleasure. I am simply a little disheartened.

Ever since my first conversation with you on board the steamer Tacoma, Sitka-bound, in which you urged me to write Mrs. Daggett and use my influence to hasten the sending of that long promised home, I have been untiring in my efforts to raise money and ceaseless in praying for the speedy opening of the work.

Mrs. Daggett has worked nobly, gathered money almost miraculously, has pleaded and begged and hoped and prayed that that Home might be opened. No one knows through what discouragements she has held on her way. Had one with less zeal been Secretary of our Bureau, I would have stopped my efforts two years ago. Not because I believed the cause unworthy of my efforts, but because of the apathy and indifference of those concerned except Mrs. Daggett. It seemed impossible, in the face of the difficulties, that she should ever succeed, and for two years I have been continuing my efforts because I felt that it would be unkind to desert one so brave and loyal to a cause as she.

I do not cease to thank God that in His Providence the Assembly sent to Washington. God was preparing better things for the faithful secretary of the Alaskan Bureau, and He used you wonderfully to touch hearts and open eyes in the interest

I confess I was disheartened. For a little while I thought "What is the use of holding this meeting and taking pledges and sending money, when those who have the power may fail to send the men." But to-day I received a letter from Mrs. Baggett, and she will go to Unalaska if the Board will allow her, and I trust they will. If she goes the cause will prosper, for she has a supreme power to move people to help.

Sincerely Mrs. [illegible]

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Washington D.C. Dec 18th 1

Messrs Cochran & Walsh

Your two letters of Dec 15th are received and you are authorized to Extend the Melbye loan one year at 8 pr Ct Please return me the note, also interest on same due Dec 15th. Also return me the release of Mortgage

Very Truly Yours

Weldon Jackson

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December 18 1.

Mr. Alfred Docking,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Friend:

Henry Phillips, one of our Sitka boys that has been at school for four or five years at Carlisle, Penna., has become so homesick that I presume I shall return him to Sitka next month. He has learned the printer's trade, so that he would be able to attend to the type-setting and printing of the North Star. He has also learned the machinist's trade and can make and repair your steam-engine, stoves, etc. It may be after he gets to work at Sitka that it will be worth while to pay him a small salary. I think he ought to be kept in school half the time, the same as the other boys.

I regret to say that he is greatly troubled with his eyes, and that may interfere somewhat with his type-setting. However, if there is another boy who would like to learn the printing business, you can put him in the office with Henry, and Henry could teach him, so that if Henry should become dissatisfied and leave, the other boy could carry on the work.

I left a complete equipment for the printing office, but am not certain just what shape it is in now. It will certainly be a great deal cheaper to print the paper ourselves, than to pay "The Alaskan" $20 per month.

But conduct the paper as you think best. It has a wealthy set of subscribers and has in the past been a great aid in securing contributions to the Alaska work. It has raised several thousands of dollars in the past, and I hope it may be still more useful in the future.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

December 22 1.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner,

C/o Lieutenant James A. Turner, Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

My dear Friend:

Your letter of December 12th has just been received. I will not have an opportunity of seeing the President personally in the interest of your son, but I have done what will probably be of more service to him: I have written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, speaking of the efficient work of your son at Sitka, and stating that it will be a great pleasure to me if the Lieutenant can be appointed to the position sought.

Please remember me very kindly to the Lieutenant and his wife, also to your husband. If my family knew I was writing, they would send much love to yourself. Mrs. Jackson is in very poor health this winter and is not able to go into society at all: she keeps about the house and is able to go to church and market. Bessie is in her usual health and is taking daily lessons at the Art League. Delia, my eldest daughter, is also here.

I suppose you have heard that Juage Bugbee has been removed. The girl that he took out of the Sitka school last summer was the last straw that broke the camel's back. The Presbyterian Board of Missions made direct complaint to the President himself on the subject.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

December 22 1.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I understand that Lieutenant James A. Turner of the Marine Service is an applicant for the position of Assistant Quarter-master in the U.S. Marine Corps.

It gives me great pleasure to say that I was well acquainted with him while for a term of years he was in charge of the Marine Guard at Sitka, Alaska. I knew him there not only as an efficient officer, but also as one who was very helpful to us in our school work at that place. He very kindly came to the large Industrial School from time to time and gave both the native boys and girls drills that were very helpful in many ways.

If you can find it to the interests of the service to give him the promotion sought, I shall greatly rejoice.

I remain, Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Washington D.C. Dec 22 /

Mr C. T. Banta

Cashier Merchants Nat'l BK

New York

Sir

I inclose you Checks for One hundred And Seventy five 85/100 dollars and Sixty dollars Making $235 85/100, Which please plake to my Credit in your books

Very Truly Your

Sheldon Jackson

December 22 1

Manager "Evening Star",
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am much interested in Mr. René Bache's article "Reindeer in Alaska", published in your edition of December 12th, and have bought thirty copies for distribution in Congress.

I would like to purchase a couple of the illustrations that appeared in the article; for instance, the Alaskan underground house, and the Eskimo sled. I would like to publish them in a little monthly magazine published at Sitka, Alaska, which is the organ of the educational and missionary work in that region. I furnished Mr. Bache with the material which he wove into the aforesaid article.

Please let me know what you would charge for the electrotype Copies of the plates of the above mentioned illustrations.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Washington D.C. Dec 29 /

Majrs Cochran & Walsh

Yours of Dec 21st & 23d is received. I am glad you have Straightened out the Dakota Land. I knew that I was paying taxes on 668 48 acres of land and supposed that it was equally divided between the 4 sections.

Please send me blank deed & I will sign & return to you - Also have the Notes & Mortgage fixed up for Mr Bolstad

I have never received any thing for the right of way for the R.R. through the section. If you can secure any thing please do so.

A Happy New Year -

Yrs Truly Yours

A Sibley

December 31 1.

Mr. J. B. Boggs,

Court House, Galesburg, Ill.

Dear Friend:

Yours of December 26th is just received. I am not sure as to the post-office address of Mr. W. A. Kelly, consequently you had better send a check for the amount due him payable to my order on a New York Bank: I will send you a receipt for it and see that it reaches him as soon as I can find his address.

Dr. Morcross and his family are spending the holidays with us: if they knew I was writing, they would send regards to yourself and your family.

We all feel very sorry for the loss of your church building. How much insurance did you have on it? Will you re-build on the same lot?

Wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

154 45

December 31 1.

Mr. A. W. Gamble,

Superintendent of Schools, Versailles, O.

Dear Sir:

Did you ever receive my letter concerning the securing the appointment of Keeper of the Refuge Station at Point Barrow, Alaska, for Mr. L. M. Stevenson? I have never received any response from you concerning it. I have written to Mr. J. C. Williamson, Versailles, and Mr. J. T. Martz of Greenville, and suggested that if his friends wish him to have the position they should get the indorsement of the G.A.R. Post of that locality, of which Mr. Stevenson was a member, and then secure the indorsement of the State officials of the G.A.R. to indorse it, and then try to get one of your Representatives or Senators interested in it and get him to take the application tothe Secretary of the Treasury and push it. Secretary Foster has the entire power in his hands to remove the present incumbent , who is an unsatisfactory man, and appoint Mr. Stevenson.

I cannot help you directly in the matter and do not wish that my name shall appear in any way in connection with it.

The Alaska schools being largely to the native children, who are dirty, repulsive and understand but little English, my experience has taught me that the only good teachers for schools among such a people are Christian teachers. Therefore when you have any to recommend to me, let me know to what church they belong and whether they have the missionary spirit, for I do not think that any others will be willing to stay. Only three schools in all Alaska are attended by whites: I do not know of any vacancies next season, at the same time I would be glad to have the names of the two parties you speak of.

Very truly yours, Sheldon Jackson

December 30 1.

Mr. J. C. Williamson,
Versailles, Darke Co., O.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I wrote to Prof. A. W. Gamble with reference to making an effort to have Mr. L. M. Stevenson appointed Keeper of the Government Refuge Station at Point Barrow, Alaska, but have heard nothing from him.

There is now in charge of that station a Captain Borden of New England, who is not a fit man for the place: he has been doing badly and has been unfriendly to our school and mission work at that place. Very naturally we would like to see him removed and a better man in his place. Mr. Stevenson would be very glad to have the position and with his interest in schools and morality would be a great help to the school work at that place.

I am so situated that I can make no move in the matter. If Mr. Stevenson is to have the position, it must be secured for him by his friends. The appointment is in the hands of ~~Secretary~~ Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, himself an Ohio man.

The way to move in the matter would be to get your G.A.R. Post, of which Mr. Stevenson was a member, to make an application to Secretary Foster for the appointment of Mr. Stevenson: then get the State officials of the G.A.R. Posts to endorse the application: in fact, get as many G.A.R. men as you can to take an interest in the matter. Then get one of your Representatives or Senators to take the apolication to Secretary Foster and press it strongly. It will also be well to get the G.A.R. men of Washington, D.C. to co-operate with you. If the G.A.R. Posts exert their influence for it, I have no doubt that they will se-

cure it. If you take any action in this matter, please keep me informed of what you do, as I may be able to help you indirectly. What is done should be done as soon as possible.

Very truly yours.

December 30, 1.

Mr. J. T. Martz,

Greenville, Darke Co., O.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I wrote to Prof. A. W. Gamble with reference to making an effort to have Mr. L. M. Stevenson appointed Keeper of the Government Refuge Station at Point Barrow, Alaska, but have heard nothing from him.

There is now in charge of that station a Captain Borden of New England, who is not a fit man for the place: he has been doing badly and has been unfriendly to our school and mission work at that place. Very naturally we would like to see him removed and a better man in his place. Mr. Stevenson would be very glad to have the position, and with his interest in schools and morality would be a great help to the school work at that place.

I am so situated that I can make no move in the matter. If Mr. Stevenson is to have the position, it must be secured for him by his friends. The appointment is in the hands of Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, himself an Ohio man.

The way to move in the matter would be to get your G.A.R. Post of which Mr. Stevenson was a member, to make an application to Secretary Foster for the appointment of Mr. Stevenson: then get the State officials of the G.A.R. Posts to endorse the application: in fact, get as many G.A.R. men as you can to take an interest in the matter. Then get one of your Representatives or Senators to take the application to Secretary Foster and press it strongly. It will also be well to get the G.A.R. men of Washington, D.C. to co-operate with you. If the G.A.R. Posts exert their influence for it I have no doubt that they will se-

Mr. J. T. Martz 2

cure it. If you take any action in the matter, please keep me informed of what you do, as I may be able to help you indirectly.

What is done should be done as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

January 8 [illegible]8.

Rev. L. F. Jones,
Delanco, Burlington Co., N.J.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 5th is received. I need very much two missionaries for southeastern Alaska, one to take charge of the school at Killisnoo about midway between Sitka and Juneau. I enclose you a map that will give you the location. The mail steamer calls there twice a month. There are perhaps two families of white people there and two or three of Russians and also a Greek priest. The school is largely composed of Indian children: you would be appointed Government teacher and would be permitted to do outside of school hours all the missionary work it was in your heart to do. The Government will give you a salary of $900 and I will personally supplement it with $300. so that your total salary would be $ 1,200.

There is a comfortable frame school house and the Government is proposing to build a small addition to it, which with the attic of the school house will make a very comfortable residence for the teachers.

It will be self-denying work, but you will be enabled to accomplish great good for the Master.

Four or five miles from Killisnoo we propose to locate one of our native young men as a missionary to his own people. We would expect him to be a kind of assistant to the missionary at Killisnoo, or in other words we would like the white teacher to have the supervision of the native teacher's work.

The second field may or may not have to be divided into two. At Klawack, also marked on the map, is a plain frame school house with

two or three rooms for the residence of the teacher. There are from 500 to 1,500 Indians there during the summer: there is a saw-mill and also a salmon cannery at the place with two or three white men during the summer, but no white women. The natives nearly all leave the place about October of each year. Then, if a man were willing, he could remove his family 100 miles over to Kake, where the people stay for a few months in winter. In that way a man would have his hands and heart full and there would be ample opportunity for education and the Gospel during the entire year.

Of course it would be somewhat inconvenient to move each spring and fall. However, it might be arranged so as to have the house and stove and permanent fixtures at Kake, and all that a man would have to move would be his clothing and bedding.

Klawack receives a monthly mail.

Fifty miles south of Klawack is Hydah Mission, where is Mrs. McFarland and her home-school, also Rev. and Mrs. Gould with their sister and brother-in-law, Mr. McLeod. They would be your nearest society. At Kake you would be the only white people during the winter: mail is obtained from Wrangell by canoe. At Wrangell are Rev. and Mrs. McKay and a missionary physician.

It may be that because of the distance between Kake and Klawack we shall have to divide the field: in that case we shall have to have three good missionaries, one for Killisnoo, one for Kake and one for Klawack.

The preaching of the gospel to the poor, degraded natives brings richer returns in the salvation of souls than any work that I have yet met in the 33 years of my experience in missionary work on the frontier. Please give the matter your prayerful consideration and let me hear from you further. The Killisnoo school is about 150 miles south of Haines, the station of Mr. Warne. Mr. Warne is the first minister that I have been able to secure for Alaska for years, and I had begun to be a good deal discouraged about it.

Very truly yours. Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. Jan 8 2

Mr Joseph Hoover

Galesburg Ills

Dear Sir

Mr A. F. Willcox has written me that he wishes to pay up his note and I enclose you the Note and release deed.

There is $650 principal & some interest due on the Note When paid please remit to me

With Kind regards I remain

Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

Dr & Mrs Torrence & family spent the holidays with us.

192.

Washington D.C. Jan 9 2

Messrs Cochran & Wolfe

Dear Sirs

Yours of the 4th inclosing the Melby note with the Semi Annual Coupons, Also his interest ($60) due Dec 15th 1891 is received.

I inclose you deed to C. L. Bolsted Also to the Red River Valley Railway Co -

Please send me Bolsted's Notes when ready, & also Mortgage after it is recorded

If you have any business Correspondent in Richland & Cass Counties Dakota, please call their attention to the balance of my land in that Section. The late Crop ought to encourage Sales -

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

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January 12 2.

Rev. L. F. Jones,

Delanco, Burlington Co., N.J.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 11 is received. In reply to your questions I would state that the Government does not pay any fares: perhaps the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions would do so. If it is decided that you will go, I will then make application to them and find out. If the Board allows you transportation, they will pay for a reasonable amount of freight or bedding and furniture. The bedding you had better take with you from New Jersey, if you have it, but any new bedding had better be purchased on the Pacific Coast. It would not pay to take furniture from New Jersey, it can also be purchased on the Pacific Coast, and the freight from New Jersey would be very heavy.

What you may need

The climate at Killisnoo is no colder in winter than that of New Jersey, you would, however, have to wear your flannels all the summer. There is no physician at Killisnoo, the nearest one is at Sitka or Juneau each about 80 miles away. If you go to Kake there is a physician at Wrangell about 30 miles away.

The Government furnishes all text books and school supplies You will be expected to learn the native language, but will not have to wait until you secure it, as you can commence work by means of an interpreter.

If you go to Killisnoo there is no reason why you should start before July. If you go to Klawack, we would be glad to have you go in March.

The Government gives three months furlough every year: that is, the school year consists of nine months.

The Mission Board expects its missionaries to remain in the

field five years at which time they assist them in the expense of visiting their friends.

You can probably buy provisions at Killisnoo. but it is much more expensive, than purchasing them on Puget Sound or at Portland, and having them sent up to you. If you keep house you will know the necessary artficles of diet; of course flour will be the stable. You will need canned meats and canned fruits. You will rarely get aby beef, but venison takes its place. You can get all the fish you can eat at very moderate rates.

As to clothing---I wear the sare clothing winter and summer while in Alaska,- such clothing as you ordinarily wear in New Jersey during the winter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Washington Jan 15th 2

Mr C. V. Bunta
Cashier Merchants National Bank
New York

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check for Four hundred and fifty nine 09/100 Dollars which please place on your books to my Credit—

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

152

January 18 2.

Mrs. M. C. Cobb,

136 East 38th St., New York City. N.Y.

Dear Friend:

I have now heard from Sitka with regard to Willie Wells. I wrote to Mrs. Austin, the wife of the chaplain of our school, to see what present they would valne most, and she writes me that they would very much like to have an organ. I think both Willie Wells and his wife can play a little: Willie is a member of the brass band at Sitka.

I have also written to Portland, Ore., and find that a plain, substantial cabinet organ can be had for about $70 and that the freight on it will be about $30, so that if you feel that yourself and your daughters would like to spare $100. we will get the best one that can for that price and forward it freight prepaid, to Willie Wells.

Mrs. Austin writes: "Willie Wells has returned to us. Having enjoyed his trip very much. He is building a house in the native village on wages. He is very industrious, and I feel very proud of him. I asked him and his wife what they would most like to have as a present. They concluded that they would rather have an organ than any other thing, for they said that then they could enjoy singing every Sabbath afternoon. If Mrs. Cobb will send one, it will be highly appreciated. The engraving you speak of her sending has not yet come but when it does Willie will be pleased to acknowledge it."

You can send the money direct to me, or to Mr. William Wanhams, #46 Front St., Portland, Ore. If you send it to him, please drop me a line that I may know if it has gone. Asking your continued prayers for Alaska, I remain, Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

(Copy)

West Randolph, Orange Co. Vt.
December 30. 1891.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Seeing in the papers a bill for granting license to Alaska introduced by Senator Dolph on the 16th. I pen you a line hoping that as you are interested so thoroughly in the Territory you will be able to show the harm that must result from it to all the native settlements throughout the Territory. As far as I know, there is no call for license anywhere in the Territory with the exception of a few of the towns about Sitka, and I know that no worse thing could happen to the people in Kodiak district than the license to sell liquor.

As you know, we have only one deputy marshall in all that region and one justice of the peace and no jail, and so sure as this act is passed, every little craft that can be got to carry a cask of whiskey will be running from town to town selling to native as well as white men, and in a very few years it will be a question either for the government to support the natives or let them starve. I trust if our government can do nothing better, it will not insist in forcing this iniquities for evil upon us.

Excuse the liberty, but as I have been a resident of Kadiak for the last twelve years, I felt that I must call your attention to this matter.

Respectfully yours.
(Signed) M. L. WASHBURN.

January 19 2.

Hon. J. N. Dolph,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As you were kind enough the other morning to intimate that it might be advisable to restrict the issuing of licenses in Alaska to the southeastern section where four-fifths of the white men in the Territory reside, I venture to suggest ~~that~~ an amendment to your bill similar to the enclosed, the new portion of which is underlined with red ink, would answer the purpose.

I also enclose you a copy of a letter received from Mr. M. L. Washburn, the General Agent of the Alaska Commercial Company for the southern section of central Alaska. I do not think he is a temperance man himself, but his letter shows the feeling of white men in responsible positions among the native population ~~here~~ with regard to liquor.

Liquor has not as yet had such wide spread sway in the other sections of Alaska as in the southeastern: if it had, the lives of the white traders would not be safe, and Mr. Washburn probably feels that solicitude in his remonstrance against ~~that~~ license.

I enclose a little map of Alaska with a dotted line showing a natural boundary line for the district called southeastern Alaska.

With great respect, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Three enclosures.

Senate Bill 1076.

Insert in line 5: "Any white resident of the district of Alaska, south of the sixtieth parallel of north latitude and east of the one hundred and fortieth parallel of west longitude, over twenty-one years of age, etc."

Insert in line 7: "in said district of southeastern Alaska,

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January 19 2.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior:

Sir:

I am informed that the time for which the Hon. James Sheakley was appointed by Ex-President Cleveland as U. S. Commissioner at Fort Wrangell, Alaska, has expired.

If any change is to be made, permit me to endorse the applications and recommendations that have been made by the Governor, U.S. Marshall, U.S.District Attorney and U. S. Clerk of the Court of Alaska, also by Senators Dolph and Allen of the North Pacific Coast in behalf of Mr. William A. Kelly for that position.

Mr. Kelly has been the Superintendent of the Industrial Training School at Sitka--the largest and best school in Alaska, for six years past. He is well acquainted with the people of southeastern Alaska, both white and native. He is also familiar with the needs and conditions of that country. He is a consistent Christian, a strong temperance man and a good republican, and if appointed will never bring discredit upon the Government or Department.

I take special interest in his appointment because he is a thorough educational man, and if appointed Commissioner will probably also be made County Superintendent of the schools of southeastern Alaska.

As you know, the Alaska educational fund is so small that we cannot pay a full salary to such an official. Consequently Dr. Harris has utilized Judge Sheakley as school superintendent and will probably desire to avail himself of Mr. Kelly's services in the same way, if he is appointed Commissioner.

With great respect, I remain.

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

January 21 2.

Mr. C. H. Schaap.
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have watched "The Alaskan" with interest since you took charge of it as editor and publisher, and it certainly has been very much more valuable under your management.

I wish to thank you personally for the defence you make in the number for December 12 in your review of Governor Knapp's annual report. Your review of the educational part of the report is simple justice to the Bureau of Education and to myself as its representative for our efforts to do the very best we can under the circumstances for the education of children in Alaska. We are all the time hampered by the small appropriation granted us by Congress, and on that account are unable to do all that we would like, or that the people of Alaska would like. However, we are trying to make the money go as far as possible and are doing as much as possible for all portions of Alaska. As you say, every portion of Alaska has a right to a part of the fund, and it would not be just to expend the entire fund in southeast Alaska, nor is it proper that I should be required to give my entire attention to southeast Alaska to the neglect of the other portions.

The Commissioner of Education, recognizing the impossibility of one man covering the whole country, has created, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a new office, that of Superintendent of Public Instruction for southeast Alaska, of which the Hon. James Sheakley of Fort Wrangell is the present incumbent. He has the same power to do for southeast Alaska that I would have if my headquarters

were at Sitka. Consequently southeastern Alaska has a special representative of the Bureau of Education residing among them, and if ~~the~~ officials and others who desire information about school matters would apply to him, they could receive it.

I also wish to thank you for your interest in the Society of Ethnology and Natural History. I think that institution has quite a future: I know that in the future I will be ready to do all that I can for it, as I have done in the past.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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January 21 [illegible] 2.

Rev. J. Loomis Gould,

Jackson, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Your letter of December 8th is received and I notice what you say with regard to the post-office. I do not think that anyone can change it during the present administration. However, I do not consider it worth fighting for if they do The future will recognize my unselfish services for Alaska when the larger part of the riff-raff that are fighting me have passed into oblivion.

I understand that Judge Sheakley does not expect to be reappointed or remain in Alaska. In case he resigns, I think that Mr. Kelly will be appointed in his place.

The Secretary sent for me the other day in order to inquire about your standing: it seems a letter you wrote to the Governor about Mr. G[illegible], the timber agent, has secured his removal. Mr. G[illegible] has come here and demands an investigation, and has had his friends see the Secretary, and has made it appear that he has been persecuted. From what I remember of that part of your letter which the Secretary read to me, I do not understand that you affirmed drunkenness and licentiousness against him, but said that there were rumors to that effect. The Governor wrote a similar letter stating that it was rumored, and the Marshall wrote another letter to the same effect. On the strength of these letters the Secretary removed Mr. G[illegible]. Now that Mr. G[illegible] demands an investigation, the Governor and the Marshall are trying to

Rev. J. L. Gould 2

go back on the record, and Secretary Noble is quite worked up about what he considers your uncharitableness in insinuating what you do not testify to. You will probably be required to go to Sitka to testify under oath as to what you know of the matter. I have always found it best under such circumstances, when you know anything (as you probably do in this case) to speak out frankly what you do know, and only testify what you are willing to do under oath. I tell you this that you may have it in your mind, and if summoned to Sitka, you may know what it is for. If you go to Sitka I think you have a right to insist on all travelling expenses being paid.

I heard from the Board of Missions that Mrs. McFarland's health has failed her and that she must either give up or take a long vacation for rest. We are very sorry to hear that she is giving out. The anxiety and worry of the home schools is very great and it was this that caused Mr. Kelly to resign at Sitka. He either had to have change and rest or break down under the strain, and so resigned Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Gould and son and other friends at the station.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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January 21 [illegible] 2.

Rev. A. E. Austin,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of January 8th is received. Mr. Docking has sent me the $160 you gave him for the boys cottages. Your letter is the first intimation that I have had of the arrangement between the Board and Mr. Docking. After Mr. Docking met with the Board, I had no opportunity of seeing him and consequently was all in the dark as to what ~~the~~ he wanted of the Board and what the Board had agreed to give him, but it is all right anyway.

I have had a letter from Frederic Moore stating that he would start in a day or two by canoe for Angoon. I immediately wrote the Board for a commission for him and sent him my check for $25 for his immediate use. I also gave him an order on Mr. Sphun to be allowed to borrow some of the books from the Government school at Killisnoo.

If the place turns out well and promises to justify the expense, I will put up a building for him during the coming spring, but I thought it would do him good to rough it for a few months and get some of the coddling out of him that had been put into him at Mount Hermon. I am gratified that he had enough "spunk" to start in with nothing. I have written him a good, encouraging letter.

I rejoice to hear of the baptism at your first meeting in January.

I have sent you blank reports for your church and sabbath

Rev. A. E. Austin 2

school which I wish you would fill out and return to me at once. Also please retain and fill out the blank for the down town church and sabbath school. Mr. Brady, to whom you entrusted the matter last year, sent no report. Perhaps the only way in which to do it is to do it yourself.

With kind regards to Mrs. Austin, I remain,

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

January 21 2.

Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks,

7 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Madam:

Your letter of December 19 was sent to Sitka and has been returned to me at Washington. Please bear in mind that my address is the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

In reply to your inquiry I would say that drawing is a regular study in the public schools of Alaska, wherever we have a teacher capable of teaching it: our greatest drawback in that respect is in not having teachers that can teach it.

It is pursued for its industrial and educational advantages. The schools in the territory, with three exceptions, are attended by the children of the native population, and we try to make them "handy" as they come into our civilization. We are using Prang's Series of drawing books.

I would be very much obliged to you if you would say to Mr. Prang, or to the person in charge of that department, that if it is thought desirable to publish as a holiday book at some future time an illustrated book of the flora of southeast Alaska, I can furnish a very fine collection of seventy water color studies of the flora of that region. An artist daughter of mine, while spending the season at Sitka, commenced in the early spring to paint the first flowers that appeared and continued her studies of the flowers until November. She made a full-sized water color study of every variety of wild flower

she could get. The collection is the only one of its kind in existence.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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January 21 2.

Mr. Alfred Docking.

Training School, Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 8 are duly received, also the check for $160 from the boys in the model cottages. Hereafter when sending me money, please let me know what each gives, so that I may give them credit on the payments. I think I can make out from a letter received from Mr. Austin some time ago which of the boys have paid.

I also note what you say with regard to the house for Mrs. Docking and will see what I can do between now and next spring to secure the house.

Please have the carpenter make a suitable sign board for the cooper shop, similar to the one on the carpenter shop: perhaps a sign in the shape of a shield would be a little more tasty.

I have written Mr. Frobese to paint the same and send the bill to me.

I learn that the North Star for October and November was printed, but have not received copies. I notice what you say with regard to the October numbers being found in the storeroom unmailed, so that I shall probably get them in due time. Please see that every month from 25 to 30 copies are mailed me at Washington: I keep 16 for binding and need the other copies for distribution.

Henry Phillips has probably reached you before this. unless his eyes improve I am afraid he cannot do much type-setting himself, but he can superintend others. I would suggest that when his eyes are sufficiently strong, he had better go to school half the day and you can probably give him employment in the engine room and machine shop the rest of the time.

Mr. Alfred Docking 2

I am very glad you have commenced to print the North Star When Henry gets there. I am sure the printing will be done as well as it used to be done at the office of the Alaskan. Please see that the electrotype plates of illustrations are not left at the Alaskan office, but so far as they have appeared in the North Star, that they are returned to the mission and saved there for me.

Please write me fully and freely of all that it is necessary for me to know in order to co-operate with you and assist you.

Kind regards to Mrs. Docking.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

The Electrotype illustrations for the North Star are my private property and after they are used in the North Star, please have them Cleaned and put away for safe Keeping with pasteboard over the face side to keep them from injury

January 21 2.

Rev. E. S. Willard,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 9 enclosing vouchers and requisitions for supplies are received and will be attended to at once. Blank vouchers and penalty envelopes will be sent Mr. Reid as you request.

If I have not already written you on the subject, please get your committee together at once and make your official recommendations to us as to the teachers you would like to have for the school year commencing September, 1892. We would like to give it consideration and have matters settled before I leave in spring, so it will be necessary for you to act at once.

Mr. Kelly tells me that he thinks you and your family are coming east in spring. If so, will it not be convenient for you to attend the General Assembly at Portland, ~~in~~ the middle of May on your way east? If so, suppose you go over to Sitka and call a meeting of the Presbytery composed of Mr. Austin, Mr. Brady and yourself as a quorum. The last meeting of the Presbytery was adjourned to meet at the call of the stated clerk, and as stated clerk I authorize you to meet at your convenience. When in session, you can vote the salaries of the ministers, elect yourself delegate to the General Assembly, and get away from Sitka by the same steamer, provided you cannot stay any longer.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,
Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Washington D.C. Jan 21 2

Mr John H. Voorhees

Dear Brother

Mr Barstow is ready to form a Syndicate on a portion of Block 1014 of Washington City Plat. He proposes to buy up two notes which will take $18300. Cash. And then ~~buy~~ foreclose on the property The property will cost us from 50 to 60 cents per foot and can be sold at from $1 to $2 per foot. which will give us a handsome profit. Mr Barstow will put 3800 in it, all that he can raise.

I will put in $5000 (if I can borrow 2 or 3000 from James Voorhees from 4 to 6 weeks until I am paid for the Rosemont lots which the Government have taken for a park)

Mrs Norcross will put in 2 or 3000.

Now if you and Cousin James can raise Six or Seven thousand between you please let me know at as early a date as convenient.

The $2000 which Kate sent me
in the winter of 1890, I placed in the
hands of Mr Barstow and he invested
it in a lot at $1. per foot, which he
now expects to sell at 1.50 per foot
So that in due time she will receive
big interest for it -

When You see James, please
find out if he can accomodate me
with a temporary loan of 2 or 3000 for
six weeks -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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January 22 2.

Mr. C. D. Eaton,

* 53 Fifth Ave., New York City. N.Y.

Dear Friend:

Yours of the 20th is received. Mr. Kelly is with me, and I find that the carpenter shop cost $773. Before he left Sitka he had all the foundation timbers hewn out and the shingles made by the boys, so that he thinks ~~that~~ $750 will be ample for the building of the cooper shop in good shape. It is placed on the site of the old blacksmith shop on the public road taken by all tourists: consequently they ought to strive to make it an attractive building. In writing to Mr. Docking you might put the limit at from 600 to $750 and say you want a building that will be a credit to the Board.

I have found the package I wrote you about. I think the building is probably up ~~and that~~ The bill you sent me the other day Mr. Kelly thinks is a good deal more than half the expense of the erection of the building. He says that the bill covers everything but windows, doors, hardware and paint.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Washington D.C. Jan 23 1

Mr J. A. Rickert- Fergus

Dear Sir

Your Card Concerning taxes for 1891 on N.W. 1/4 & S 1/2 of Sec 19 Town 135 Range 49 - for $ 43.80 is received

The Railway has bought 20.44 Acres through that Section. Has that been excepted from any portion of the taxes. Or Am I paying taxes on the R.R. land as well as my own in Sec 19?

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Jan 23 2

Mr Geo E. Nichols.

Treas. Cass Co N Dak

Dear Sir

Enclosed find My Check for $103.84 for which please send me a receipt.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

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January 23 [illegible]

[illegible] Board of Home Missions,
[illegible] 53 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y.

Dear Brethren:

I am expecting to appoint Rev. L. F. Jones, Presbyterian minister at Pelican, S.E., Government teacher at Killisnoo, Alaska, at a salary of $900 a year. Now as he will have a good deal of time for missionary work, I would like to make the same arrangement with you for him that was made for Mr. Warne at Haines, that is for you to commission him at $300 a year and his expenses to the field. I will pledge the $300 for the first year, and if prospered in my financial matters, pay it for the second year, so that the only expense to the Board will be his travelling expenses.

I have written to the Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxton, Princeton Theo Sem for his recommendation but have received no answer. I note what Dr. Irvin writes with regard to Rev. William H. Green's testimony on the subject. It would be well if early action could be taken. Please notify me as to the result.

I would like to have another minister to be appointed in a similar manner for Klawack. Can you put me on the track of a suitable man?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen. Ag't. of Education for Alaska.

Mr Jones will not go out to his field, if appointed, before next Summer

January 23

Rev. A. E. Beach
Eureka, Humboldt Co., Cal.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 11th is received. I know nothing concerning the character of the teacher at Kadiak. I do not know whether he is a Christian or an Infidel. That shows one difficulty I have in furnishing the schools properly supplied when teachers leave the field unexpectedly. When it became known that you would not return I was before the season of mails: it was too late in the season for the Commissioner of Education to carry on a lengthy correspondence on the subject, if the school at Kadiak was to reopen in September, and in order that we might do so the present teacher was appointed by telegraph upon the recommendation of Mr. Barnard, Superintendent of Schools, Seattle, Washington.

Now if you will find me a good teacher, a member of the Baptist Church, I will be very glad to send him to Afognak next summer, and I should like very early information with regard to this as that I can have him appointed before I leave Washington early in April.

I would have Free Baptist teachers at Afognak all the time but I have been unable to find them.

Of course if the present head should drop out at Kadiak I should be very glad to reappoint you, but if he should wish to remain I do not see how we could dismiss him. If you could [illegible]

[illegible] as soon as I possibly secure [illegible]

[illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Jan 23 2

Rev R.L. Jones
Delanco N.J.

Dear Bro

I have written the Board of Home Missions asking that they pledge your travelling Expenses to Alaska As soon as I hear from them I will write you - The Lord guide you in this important step -

Your Bro in Christ
Sheldon Jackson

January 25 2.

Mrs. G. E. Martin.

4035 Westminster Place. St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Madam:

Yours of the 14th is received, in which you invite me to attend the annual meeting of the Woman's Board for the Southwest at Kansas City the last week in March.

I am so pushed with work in Washington that I am commencing to decline invitations. I wish I could quickly reach a hundred times in order to meet calls. However, as your meeting is a representative one and delegates from a large section to country will be present, I shall make it a point to come, if you will give me a full fare for my talk and my travelling expenses.

I have a half fare on the B. and O. road, and can probably get reduced rates between Washington and St. Louis. My half fare permit goes to Wheeling, but you will probably have no trouble by applying to the office in St. Louis in securing me low rates from Washington to Kansas City, and that would indicate the amount of the expenses.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l Agt. of Education for Alaska.

January 26 1892.

Rev. W. E. Strieby, D. D.,
Cor. American Missionary Society, Bible House,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Brother,

I want to get a good teacher for the Government school at St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, and for reasons that I can give you when we meet I would prefer a Congregational minister. I would like a good man and his wife; I do not care about any children. I would like him to have had some experience or ability in teaching, so that he could take charge of the school there. Can you help me?

Perhaps either Mr. Lopp or Mr. Thornton would like to take that school and let the minister, if you can find one, go with the other to Cape Prince of Wales.

In a few days I may write a short appeal to be put in the Congregational papers. I would expect to send the man as Government teacher, without any expense to the Congregational missionary bodies.

Very truly yours, Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Washington D.C. Jan 27 2

Hon C.H. Pratt

Chairman of Com^te on Territories U.S. Senate

Dear Sir

I enclose you the protest of Mr H.R. Thornton Missionary of American Missionary Association (Congregational) at Cape Prince of Wales, Behring's Straits Alaska against the passage of Senator Dolph's bill for licensing the sale of liquor in Alaska.

I presume if said bill is limited in its operations to South Eastern Alaska, as I understand Senator Dolph is willing to do it will better suit the people of Central & Western Alaska, where the lives of the few scattered White traders & teachers, will not be safe, if the natives can freely procure liquor.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Jan 28th 2

Mr James Forbes

Cas of Greene Knitting Co

Amsterdam N.Y.

Dear Cousin

Jr writes me under date of Jan 26, that you & he will take $5000 stock in Syndicate forming to secure the North half of Square 1014 City of Washington Also that you can loan me $3000 for one month.

Please send me a Check for the $10.000 for John & yourself And $3000 for me Myself. Or if you prefer you can send the $3000 loan to myself, Next week by John I write to you direct as it will save a day in time over sending to John at Mile Point

Very Truly Yours

Theodore Jackson

Mr Barstow Closed the deal yesterday And is to pay Cash

For Home Mission Monthly
March 1892

Missions by the frozen Sea

By
Rev Sheldon Jackson D.D.
U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

In the report of the Tenth United States Census, on page 8 of Alaska it is recorded: "No trace or shadow of Christianity and its teachings has found its way to these desolate regions: the dark night of Shamanism or sorcery still hangs over the human mind. These people share with their Eastern kin a general belief in evil spirits and powers against whom the shaman alone can afford protection by sacrifices and incantations. No philanthropic missionary has ever found his way to this Arctic coast, and unless some modern Hans Egede makes his appearance among them in the near future, there will be no soil left in which to plant the Christian seed."

Such was the dark but true picture in 1880: but the dawn was near at hand. The needs of the Eskimo had long been upon my mind and various plans for reaching them had been considered. In the spring of 1883, having an opportunity of visiting Bethlehem, Pa., I secured a conference with the late Edmund de Schweinitz, D.D., a bishop of the Moravian Church and urged upon him the establishment of a mission to the Eskimo of Alaska. A few days later the request was repeated in writing, which letter, on the 23d of August, 1883, was laid before the Moravian "Society for the Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen." The request was favorably considered, and Rev. A. Hartman and Mr. Wm. H. Weinland were appointed a committee to visit Alaska and report on the advisability of commencing a mission. This tour of exploration was made in the summer of 1884. Upon their return they recommended the establishment of a mission on the Kuskokwim River, near the village of Kurtrellagamute, seventy-five miles above the mouth of the stream.

In the spring of 1885, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Weinland and Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Kilbuck and Mr. Hans Torgerson were sent to the Kuskokwim River as the first missionaries to the Eskimo of Alaska.

In the summer of 1886 the Moravians sent out Rev. Frank E. Wolff, who located a station and erected a mission station at the mouth of the Kushagak River. He then returned to the States for the winter. The mission was formally opened in the summer of 1887 with the arrival of Rev. and Mrs. Wolff and Miss Mary Huber.

Both of these schools have been assisted by the United States Bureau of Education.

On the first of July, 1886, an agreement was entered into between the Commissioner of Education and the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the establishment of a school in the great Yukon Valley. Owing to the impossibility of getting the supplies into that inaccessible region, the school was maintained for 1886-'87 at St. Michael on the coast by Rev. and Mrs. Octavius Parker. In the summer of 1887 Rev. John H. Chapman was added to the mission and the station was removed to Anvik.

In 1886-87 the Roman Catholics entered the Yukon Valley and have established missions and schools at Nulato, Kosoriffsky and Cape Vancouver.

In 1886 the Evangelical Mission Union of Sweden established a station among the Eskimo at Unalaklik, with Rev. Axel E. Karlson as missionary.

But all of these stations were south of the Arctic Circle: nothing had been done or even attempted for the Arctic Eskimo.

In the fall of 1889 Lieutenant Commander Charles R. Stockton, U. S. N., who had just returned from a cruise in the Arctic, called upon me at Sitka, giving me an account of the degraded condition of the Eskimo of that region, and suggesting the opening of a school at Point Hope. From him I learned that Kingegan at Cape Prince of Wales Tigerach at Point Hope and Cotkeavie near Point Barrow are the largest settlements upon the Arctic coast of Alaska, and central points from which to reach the nomadic population of the interior.

Returning to Washington, I brought the facts to the attention of Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, and urged the establishment of schools at all three points. He gave the proposition his hearty approval, but as the region was so remote that mail communication is possible but once a year, and the people reported both barbarous and dangerous, he preferred placing the schools under the supervision of well-known missionary organizations.

As the Moravians have been so successful in educating and civilizing the Eskimo of Greenland and Labrador, I was sent to Bethlehem, Pa., to offer the oversight of the proposed schools to them. Having their hands full of work in the valleys of the Kuskokwim and Nushagak, they very reluctantly declined the offer.

I then visited the great missionary societies with headquarters in New York City, with the result that the Protestant Episcopalians took the Point Hope school, they having become interested through the representations of Captain Stockton, who is a member of their church.

The other missionary societies, who were applied to, declined on account of scarcity of funds.

In these straits, I laid the matter before Mrs. Margaret Vanderbilt Shepard, who nobly pledged the requisite funds, and the Point Barrow school was placed in charge of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

About the same time, being invited to spend a sabbath with Rev. W. H. Holman and address the Congregational church of Southport, Conn. on mission work in Alaska, I made an appeal for the remaining school at Cape Prince of Wales. A collection of $2,000 was taken up, which secured the undertaking of the school under the auspices of the American Missionary Association (Congregational).

Having arranged for the schools, the next thing was to secure the teachers. As but two months remained before they would be need to leave home in order to take passage at San Francisco on the annual vessel to the Arctic Ocean, there was no time to spare.

On the 15th of March, 1890, an appeal for volunteer teachers for Point Barrow and Cape Prince of Wales was inserted in the religious ~~weeklys~~ newspapers. Would be applicants were informed of the rigors of an Arctic winter, the mental depression of the long Arctic night of weeks, the isolation, with no communication with the outside world but once a year, the separation from all civilized society, the self-denial required in dealing with natives that were repulsive and filthy in their habits, the patience needed in learning an unwritten language, and the danger of being wholly in the power of barbarians thousands of miles removed from a policeman, soldier, court of law or other protection. Within two weeks from the publishing of the appeal, twenty-four applications were on file at my office, twelve of them being from ladies.

Mr. Leander M. Stevenson of Versailles, O. was selected and appointed for Point Barrow for two years. By early May he had arranged his affairs, bade adieu to his family and was en route to San Fran-

cisco. where he took the steam schooner Jennie. tender to the Arctic whaling fleet. for Port Clarence. Bering Sea. From Port Clarence his journey was continued on a whaler to Point Barrow. where he arrived July 30. 1890 On the morning of the 31st I reached there on the U. S. Revenue Steamer "Bear" and at once set about making arrangements with Mr. Stevenson for the school. Having been unable to secure transportation for the necessary buildings from San Francisco. through the courtesy of Captain M. A. Healy. Commander of the "Bear". representing the Treasury Department. I was able to procure the use of the rear room of the Government Refuge Station for the school.

On the 6th of October. 1890. Mr. Stevenson opened school with three pupils: by the end of the month fifteen were in attendance. and the number continued to increase until 38 were enrolled.

Thus was commenced the northernmost school in America. and with the possible exception of Uppernavik . Greenland. the northernmost in the world. The school day was divided into three sessions. Viz: from 9 to 11 a.m., from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m. The pupils were so enthusiastic in their efforts to master the intricacies of the English language.-- to learn "to make paper talk". that at the end of the second month they were able to pronounce and spell at sight all the words on the chart lesson. As soon as they mastered a word. they were eager to utilize it. so that the same words were everywhere met traced in the snow by the pupils. At the end of the fourth month a class was started in the first reader and all work thereafter was required to be copied in full upon the slate before any attempt was made to have the lesson read. In addition to the slates. there was a large amount of blackboard work. drilling them in old and new words. They were also daily drilled in numbers. The pupils proved studious. persevering. quiet and easily governed. with not a single dull one among them.

Thus the long dark (for the night extended from November 19

to January 23) Arctic winter wore away until April 14. when the report of "whales seen in the lead" set every one wild with excitement. nearly breaking up the school. All the pupils large enough left to hunt whales. and a few weeks later the remaining three little boys and five little girls left to drive the dog teams that were transporting the whalebone and meat to the village from the edge of the ice from 12 to 20 miles out to sea.

In the spring of 1891 a schooner was chartered at San Francisco and loaded with lumber and materials for a school building and teachers residence at Point Barrow. but the great Arctic ice pack not leaving the shore in time. the vessel was unable to reach the place and the school has been compelled to remain another year in the Refuge Station.

Another attempt will be made this coming summer to send a building.

Mr. Stevenson volunteered to go for two years in order to get the mission started and his time will be up this coming summer. A wife and several children in Ohio will prevent his remaining permanently in the work. although it is possible. owing to the deep interest in the people. he may remain a third year. However. whether he remains another year or not. a consecrated man and woman are needed this spring to go to his help. It will readily be perceived that they should possess robust health. tact. adaptation. courage and earnest piety. A suitable age is from twenty-eight to forty.

Those volunteering should expect to remain five years. Who will go? Upon application to me at Washington. D.C.. more particular information will be furnished with regard to the work.

Special prayer is requested of the church. that the right parties may be led to offer for this distant and self denying field.

COPY. W.K.E.

U. S. REVENUE STEAMER "BEAR".

San Francisco, Cal.,

January 18, 1892.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 8th instant received. In my letter to you I felt the lack of argument but did not wish to burden you without consent. I fear I have not words to bring before you the worthiness of the introduction of tame reindeer into Alaska as I see it myself but I will briefly state some of the arguments in its favor.

The three great problems of existence of both natives and whites in the territory of Alaska are food, clothing and transportation. They are to be solved in a rigorous climate, a rough and almost impenetrable country and one in which nothing as yet is produced from the ground. The food supply must either be found in the flesh of the wild animals and the birds of the country or brought from without. With the white population the food might be said to be brought wholly from without. The enormous expense this entails has kept this population down to the narrowest limit of employes of firms or companies capable of maintaining stations there and confined these stations to a few scattered well known points along the immense stretch of sea coast or on some of the

principal rivers as the Yukon.

The native population of the North West part of the country depend for food upon whale, walrus, seal, fish, and what few wild animals such as deer and caribou they can kill. The whale and walrus have been so persistently pursued by white men that they have rapidly diminished and are now so scarce and shy that their capture by the natives is attended with great difficulty and uncertainty. This scarcity of their principal supply of food is greatly felt by the natives along the whole North West coast and to such an extent that in the short space of winter whole villages have been wiped out. I have seen almost the entire population of St. Lawrence Island lying strewn about their huts dead from starvation. And this winter of '91-'92 the same fate may be that of Kings Island. Upon my visit there in September last the seal and walrus catch having failed them the natives were reduced to the direst extremities. Their larders were exhausted and their only means of subsistence their dogs and the kelp and carrion cast up by the tide. What supplies could be spared from the vessel and what bought at St. Michaels Station were given the people with the hope that it would tide them over until more successful hunting. But this hope is not without misgiving that upon my return in the Spring I shall find many of them whom I count as friends cold in death. The interior natives are dependant wholly upon caribou and deer, and what fish come into their streams during the short Summer. Caribou and deer are rapidly diminishing there as they have in other countries and the fishing streams are being taken up

by white men so that the lines of existence are on all sides being drawn tighter and tighter about these poor native Alaskans.

Clothing of reindeer skin has been found the best and only kind to withstand the intense and continued cold of the country. These skins are now bartered at a high price from the natives of the Siberian coast and are passed along on the Alaskan side from village to village increasing in value the farther they go from the Bering Straits. The experiences of white men and natives have been the same and even in our summer visits to the country we on the vessel use reindeer clothing to keep from suffering.

The methods of transportation now in use in Alaska are by dog trains and boats. By boat it is impossible to travel nine months in the year and during the three months of summer when the streams are open they can be used only down stream. By dog trains transportation is limited, slow and uncertain and the greater part of the load is taken up with food for the animals. These dogs have been so closely bred that they are now degenerated in size, strength and sagacity. I have for years been requested by natives to bring them a larger breed to improve their dogs and the Hudson Bay Company has imported the English mastiff for use in trains where the native dog is too slight.

Among the whites the greatest difficulty experienced by miners, missionaries, explorers and residents has been the want of a rapid and assured means of transportation. The history of every expedition that has penetrated into the country any distance from the coast has been one of suffering and

oftentimes hunger from the difficulty of travel and packing. Horses, cattle, asses and other beasts of burden excepting tame reindeer are out of the question because they cannot live in the country and it is impossible to provide food for them when snow covers the ground the larger part of the year. On account of this difficulty the country except along the sea coast and a few of the navigable streams is as little known to-day as when it was first bought. And these great mineral deposits which Alaska is said to contain, remain as yet undiscovered.

To my mind the only satisfactory solution of all three of these problems important as they are, is the introduction of tame reindeer into the country. In proper numbers they will transform the native population from a fishing to a pastoral people and prove to them a never failing supply of food. The hides of the animals already furnish almost the only clothing used but at a greatly exaggerated cost. And to the white explorers, miners, missionaries, and settlers the reindeer will prove a means of transportation and packing that will enable them to learn and develop the resources of a vast country.

The natives of Siberia have for centuries herded and reared the tame reindeer and thus been safe against periodical periods of starvation when the whale and walrus fail them. They are a strong, swift and hardy animal, tractable and easily broken to harness or packing and especially adapted, or, in fact made for the country and climate. In travel they are self sustaining, the supply of

moss upon which they feed covers the whole of Northern Alaska and instinct leads them to secure it in winter as well as summer by burrowing through the deepest snows. To you an old Californian it will not be necessary for us to speak of the value of such pack animals to the prospector. To the explorer they are equally valuable and when supplies fail are equally valuable as food.

If I may revert back to the days of the Western Union Telegraph expedition that part of the country where reindeer could be procured for draughting as well as for food, the thousand and one obtsacles that at first seemed insurmountable, were through the medium of these animals easily overcome.

The natives of Alaska quite see the advantages of such an animal in their midst, have expressed to me their eager wishes for them; and along the Yukon the most thickly settled part of the country, the white people are enthusiastic over their introduction for in them they see a solution of many of the difficulties of existence there.

Horses and cattle have been tried in this section, but, on account of the unacclimated natures of the animals and the impossibility of feeding them in winter with no success.

Some writers and others have claimed that the Siberian nations will not sell reindeer to white men; but Dr. Jackson and I have disproved this by buying during the past summer at different points on the Siberian coast, sixteen of the animals and securing promises to sell us as many as we could take care of the coming summer, should they be wanted. The sixteen we purchased,

the first ones to be introduced into the territory we placed at Unalaska for propagation.

I believe this is the most important question that bears upon the Territory of Alaska to-day and a small sum donated by Congress for the purpose will in the end develop the country, its character and resources, and prove a great benefit to the commerce and wealth of the United States in general and the Pacific coast in particular.

I am referring, Mr. Senator, not to the Alaska of the tourist, that narrow strip of island from the Southernmost boundary to Sitka, but to that immense territory of 500,000 square miles of the North and West of which the world has no knowledge and no conception and to which the Alaska of the tourist bears as much relation as the State of Florida does to the whole United States.

I am, with great respect,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. A. Healy.

February 5 2.

Mr. H. R. Thornton.

314 Broome St., New York City, N. Y.

Dear Brother:

Yours of the 18th is received and I am glad that you have got into a hospital where you can have better opportunities of improving yourself.

It would take too much time to write out the views you ask for, but if you will remind me of it when I see you I will speak of it. The missionaries in the Arctic have every right that any one else has, and are not dependent on anyone for favors unless they ask them. But we are so situated that we have to ask favors from the revenue service. If we expect them to transport supplies or teachers for us from one place to another, it is not a part of their service but a favor to us. If we did not need to ask any favors of them, we would not come into contact with them, but as long as we are dependent on them for favors it is policy to make the best of it and get on as pleasantly and smoothly as we can.

The statement you make with regard to the gun on the "Bear" is a misapprehension on your part. At the anchorage on the day on which the gun was fired, the gun had the capacity of battering the native village all to pieces: more than that, it could have thrown a ball on the hillside, in fact it was at first proposed to throw a ball over the village, but it was concluded that some one might possibly be on the hillside and might be injured. I heard the conversation between the Captain and his executive officer, and they concluded to point the gun up the coast. I know the revenue cutters are changing

their guns as rapidly as funds will allow. I speak of this because the assertion you make in your petition to the Secretary of the Interior creates a false impression with regard to the armament of the "Bear," and perhaps it would be stronger without it.

Captain Healy is now in the city, where he will remain for a few days.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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February 3 [illegible] 2.

Mr. O. D. Eaton,

Box L, Station D, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Brother:

Your letter of January 30 concerning a freight vessel for Arctic Alaska is received. I will make the inquiries you wish, but as far as Point Barrow is concerned I do not think the vessel will be of much service to you, as some years vessels can not reach Point Barrow, as was the case last year. All the other stations to be supplied can easily be reached every season without any unnecessary delay. The 500 miles between Point Hope and Point Barrow is where the expense would come in. The ship might unload all right at Point Hope and start for Point Barrow and even if she got there she might be detained by the ice for two months.

The U. S. Government having established a refuge station at Point Barrow, it is necessarily compelled to send a Government vessel up each year with supplies for that station, and I presume as long as we do not burden them too much, they will be willing to take supplies for our station. At any rate that will be the condition of things for the next few years.

In case the revenue cutter could not take the things for Point Barrow, it would be much cheaper to contract with the Pacific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco to take the things on one of their vessels, which visits Point Barrow whenever the ice is open.

I have given this matter a good deal of thought. For the stations south of Point Barrow and for those in Bering Sea, it will be a great saving for them to own a vessel jointly, or charge the others

a nominal freight for supplies taken. Just as the Moravian Missionary Society sends its vessel annually with supplies for the stations on the coast of Labrador.

If this is not sufficiently definite, let me know. In the meantime I shall ascertain at the Treasury Department of the ~~xxx~~ probability of having supplies sent there through the revenue service.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt.of Education for Alaska.

February 3 2.

Miss A. F. Pettee,

Ladies' Seminary, Northfield, Mass.

Dear Madam:

Yours of the 1st is received and contents noted. Henry Phillips started for Alaska the first Monday in January, and is there before this. I have not heard when the lady teachers will go, but will try to find out and keep you informed.

I expect to visit Northfield before I go to Alaska, and will have a conference with you with regard to the girls. My impression is that we need to give them something more than they have in order that they may be better fitted to use what they have, so I am very anxious for them to have a normal course and will be very glad to have Olga keep up her music to the end.

With kind regards to yourself and the girls, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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February 3 2.

Mrs. D. E. Finks,

359 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

I sent you yesterday an article on Point Barrow. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly had some very fine illustrations of Alaska and its people during 1890-'91. I think you could probably borrow some illustrations from them for your next number.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

February 3 2.

Mrs. Frank Leslie,

Publisher of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly,

110 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y.

Madam:

I think I have a complete set of the articles containing an account of the exploration in Alaska during 1890-'91 that were publishe in the Illustrated Weekly, up to January 10, 1891. Will you please send me all the numbers that contain articles on Alaska from that date to the present, with bill for the same.

If we should wish two or three illustrations for republication in our reports on educational work in Alaska, on what terms can we secure them, giving your paper credit for the same?

Very truly yours.

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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Washington Feb 10 2

Mr C. T. Banta. Cashier
Merchants National Bank
New York City

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Checks for $300
And $20 Which please place to My
Credit on your books

Very Truly Yours
Shelton Jackson

Feb. 12 2.

Rev. S. H. King,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

I signed the petition you sent me for the appointment of Mr. McKay as a delegate to the next General Assembly, and have sent the letter back to him, with the suggestion that he notify Mr. Willard on what steamer he could come up to Juneau and have a meeting with the Presbytery at Juneau during the time that the steamer is at Sitka. You could then vote him delegate to the next General Assembly.

I return Dr. Irvine's letter so that, if you wish, you can be sure it has been destroyed.

I am very sorry to hear of your trials and difficulties at Juneau. I consider it by far the hardest and most difficult field in the United States for a minister, and I would not be surprised if we might have minister after minister there without getting one to succeed. It is one among a thousand for difficulty and discouragement.

If you should still feel that you would

Rev. D. H. King #2

like a change of field, you had better apply to the Board at New York and the Superintendent of Missions in Montana or Colorado, those names you will find in the minutes of the General Assembly and see what field opens.

Praying that you may be directed of God and have great wisdom in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Genl. Agt. of Education for Alaska,

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Feb. 2 92.

To the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions,
53 Fifth Ave, New York City, N.Y.

Dear Brethren:

My commission runs out on the last day of February. There has been no meeting of the Presbytery since the fall of 1890, so that I presume that the unanimous request of the Presbytery at that time that I be commissioned will hold good for another year. I therefore respectfully request that, if you deem best, I be recommissioned for the year commencing March 1, 1892.

I have some hesitation about asking this, but think I can be of sufficient service to warrant it. With great respect, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska,

E.F.B.

February, 15 2,

Hon. John Wanamaker,
P. M. General,

Dear Friend:

Last FALL when Mr. Pearce, a special inspector of the Post Office Department, was in Atlanta. I am informed that some of the saloon men got around him and persuaded him that the post office at Jackson should have the name changed, and it is surmised that he has so reported to the Department.

The post office was named "Jackson" when it was first established. During Cleveland's administration the democrats had it changed to Hooten, out of opposition to myself. When you took charge, you kindly changed it back to the original name of "Jackson". The Post Master at that place informs me that a movement is now on foot to have it changed again. Please notify the clerk [illegible] charges come that you wish it left Jackson, and greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

E. Wilder Jackson

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Feb. 16th

Captain M. A. Healy, U. S. R. M.
Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Captain:

I was very sorry to miss you last Saturday morning. I do not know how it came about but I got it in my mind that you would go to New York by the Penna. R. R.; the train left at 10:50. I went up to the hotel to accompany you to the station, and found that you had left; without inquiring which station you had gone to, I hurried down to the Penna. station and waited till train time to see you.

In the meantime Mr. Bruce had telephoned to the Bureau after I left, so Mr. Kelly very kindly went to the B. & O. to see you.

The Secretary of the Interior has signed the request to the Secretary of the Treasury that you be invited to assist the coming census, in Reindeer matters, and also to call in Southeast Alaska, Metlakat, &, also to go to Nushagak. I will take that letter to Captain Shepherd this Morning

Captain Healy 2

The Commissioner has also sent to the Secretary of the Interior a request to the Secretary of State for a letter from the Russian Government such as we want, and also to the Secretary of the Navy for a steam launch.

When the letters are signed, I hope to get a U.S. Senator to go with me to the Secretary of the Navy and see what we can do for a launch.

Please tell Lieutenant Jarvis that the parka has been received safely, and I think will attract a good deal of attention in Congress, there I shall place it on exhibition. It is a beauty.

As soon as I find out anything definite from the Secretary of the Navy about the launch, I shall telegraph you.

Quite a pull has been made by the Congregational Missionary Society on me to get my influence for Mr. Thornton and the ladies to go up to Cape Prince of Wales on the "Bear," but I wrote Dr. Strieby very frankly that there was not sufficient room on the "Bear" for the party; that under the circumstances of your early and long trip, you did not wish to be crowded in your quarters, and I also told them frankly that Mr. Thornton of all others would not be ac-

Captain Healy #2

ceptable or board, and I suppose that will end it.

Now I wish you would give some thought to the ~~Keeper~~ White Superintendent of the herd that we want to place at Port Clarence or the vicinity. Do you think it will be safe to rely on Marshall Anthony of Unalaska? If we should get up to Unalaska and find that he had changed his mind and was unwilling to go, we would be in a bad fix. I would be very glad to engage him, if he is sure; but if not, what do you think of applying to Vincent? While he is not what we want, he may be better than nothing. Think it over and let me know. If there is a reasonable certainty that Anthony will take the position, we will do nothing further, but will take time.

I hope you found Mrs. Healy better and stronger than when you left.

I enclose you blank to sign for your expenses home. I would suggest that you sign the oath and the vouchers in blank, and then send me a list of your expenses, so that we can take it and make up the bill at this Office, wording it in accordance with the requirements of the Treasury Department. Or if you can conveniently wait for the money

Captain Healy "

send us the list of expenses so that we can make up the bill and then forward it to you for signature at San Francisco. The whole operation ought not to keep you out of your money for more than a month.

Hoping you had a pleasant trip across the continent, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Genl Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Feb. 16

Mrs. M. L. Reynolds,
" 29 Fayette St. Cambridgeport, Mass.

Dear Madam:

Yours of February 13th is received. It will give me great pleasure to assist you in securing the erection of that building. Mr. Flodoff claims to be (abundantly) able to build and if so I think it will be well to send the lumber up to him unframed. It will be much cheaper and I think better. I shall send you in the course of a week or so a rough plan from which you can get the approximate cost from a carpenter.

For the next week I shall be greatly hurried by other matters; if you do not hear from me in ten days, please write and remind me. It will be a real pleasure to assist you.

I think I can secure you a reliable carpenter on the Pacific Coast to take charge of the erection of the building, or it might be well (for you) to write to Mr. Roscoe with regard to it. Wishing you great success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 19 2.

Mr. F. H. Titus,

Union National Bank, Rochester, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 19th is received. I have been utterly unable to get any report out of Mr. Whited or even a letter acknowledging the receipt of my letter to him of last November or December.

If Mr. Baldwin is still sick, would you please see if you can get anything out of Mr. Whited.

When I was there there was a large amount of rent still uncollected, and he agreed to collect the back rent and make a report up to January 1, at which time the property was to be turned over to Mr. Baldwin.

Mrs. Jackson has been very much troubled all winter with the prevailing influenza.

Trusting you are all well, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Helen Jackson

February 18 2.

Professor A. J. Davis
President, Normal School, Clarion, Penna.

Dear Sir:

Two or three of the Alaska girls that have been at school three or four years at Northfield, Mass. will probably be through there this coming summer. Before they return to Alaska, I am very anxious that they should have one or two years of thorough normal training, and remembering your request in the past to have some Alaska pupils, I write to see what can be done for them.

I do not think it will be best to put them into your boarding house with the other pupils: they need more personal and direct oversight than could be given them there. Do you think you can find in Clarion a good, Presbyterian mother who will take them into her family and watch over them as over her own daughters and try to give them that Christian care and training that shall better fit them for usefulness when they return to Alaska? We will of course pay her regular board for them.

To a suitable, Christian woman, a member of the Presbyterian church, this would be an opening for doing real missionary work without leaving her own home and of greatly helping the future mission work in Alaska.

If I have made myself understood, I would be glad to hear from you on the subject. Also let me know the approximate price of board.

Very truly yours.

Theodora Baker

February 19 2.

Rev. R. L. Stewart, D. D.,
Lincoln University, Penna.

Dear Sir:

I find that my time and strength are so taken up at my office that I must decline all future appeals to go out and make addresses. I must also cancel all such as have been made which can be dropped without doing great injury to the cause.

Since having the grip two years ago, I find I cannot work day and night and drive as incessantly as I have been accustomed to do in years past. Consequently I would like to decline going to Wallingford.

It is a source of great regret to me to feel that I have reached the time of life when I cannot work as I have did.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Stewart and other friends at the College.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

1891

Washington D.C. Feb 20 2

Messrs Cochran & Walsh
St Paul

Dear Sir

On the 29th Dec 91 you enclosed me check No 8381 - for $120 in payment of "Groves" interest due "Dec 20. 91"

I have no such name on my book, but have that of Maitland E. Graves whose interest of $120 is due Jan 25. Is it one & the same person?

2nd What is being done concerning the Henry B. Beard note. No interest has been paid since October 1890!

3rd What news concerning the Clark Bryant Improvement Co, that I am also behind!

4th Have you received the money yet for the right of way for Railway through the land in Richland Co N. Dakota?

5th Please send me Mortgage and Notes of Ole Bolstad of Richland Co N Dak

6th I have not my papers by me, but I do not remember receiving the bonds for $1000 in the St Anthony Park Co at 8%.

Very Truly Yours
H Heldon Jackson

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Washington Jan 20 2

Mr James Voorhees

Amsterdam N.Y.

Dear Cousin

Enclosed please find draft on New York for $3000. principal and Check for $15 one Months interest on the Loan. Please return me my note. And accept My thanks for the Accomodation.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. Feb 20 2

Mrs Mary P. Winslow

705. K Street N.W. Washington

Dear Friend

I Am having heavy Calls upon me just now for money, And can not wait Any longer for the payment of your note.

If I can not get it in a few days I will have to go to the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department And See if it Can not be taken out of your Salary.

You will Remember that you only asked A temporary loan of About 5 days, And I inconvenienced myself to let you have it.

The five days Have grown to 15 Months And Surely you have had time Sufficient for saving that Amount.

I greatly regret the necessity of being So Urgent

Very Truly Yours

Weldon Jackson

February 25 2.

Mr. John Stewart,

1127 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Sir:

I would like to have eight shields painted, to be finished by April 1st, if possible, to take to Alaska this coming spring.

They will be smaller than those you made lasy year. They are to go over the front doors of some small one-story cottages that have been built for the natives. I think the cottages are about 14X20 feet in size.

I shall let you know how wide I want the shields: I want them sufficiently narrow to be put into my trunk. On them will be painted names like the following: "Cobb Cottage", "Bryn Mawr Cottage", "Miller Cottage", etc.

Please let me know if you can do them in time.

Very truly yours,

Walter Dyer

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February 25 2.

Miss M. S. Watson,

810 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Dear Friend:

I have so far this season failed to secure anything for the continued support of Mr. Edward Marsden at Marietta College. If the Lord disposes your heart and has placed you under such circumstances that you can again assist this season in the matter, I shall be very much obliged.

Please send me a check for whatever you think you can spare for this purpose, and whenever an additional amount is needed, I shall see that it is raised myself.

So far as I know, the entire fund last year was raised by yourself and myself. I had hoped to interest other parties, but have been so busy that I have been unable to make as great an effort in that direction as I had hoped.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

February 28 2.

Mr. Richardson, Artist.

Dear Friend:

I send you a photograph of the school buildings at Sitka simply to give you a general idea of a better view of them that I would like.

If you go to Sitka this season, I wish you would ask the Superintendent to send you in a boat out into the bay so that you can paint for me in black and white a broadside view of the mission similar to the view given in the photograph.

What I wish is to have the group of buildings with the mountain tops just behind them. The previous picture you made was a side view: now I would like to have a front view. The size you made was a very good one, about 15 by 18 inches:-- but I leave that to you.

I want it as a good picture for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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February 25 2.

Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney,

Hartford, Conn.

Dear Friend:

I send you $40 paid by Mr. Thomas Moore on his cottage at Sitka, and $40 by Mr. John Willard, for which you can send me receipts.

I also send you $80 additional, for which you can send me a receipt as for the cottages in general, as I expect to pay off all that is owing on them.

The other young men so far have paid nothing this season.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 3 [illegible] 2.

Mr. Louis K. Gillson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest your communication in last night's Washington Evening Star with regard to the murder of Mr. Charles H. Edwards and wish to thank you for the same.

You could have said further that if the whiskey had been landed at Kake, the natives would have got drunk and would probably in their drunken frenzy have murdered Mr. Edwards: it was a question of life and death with him. It was one of those occasions when all law-abiding people have justified the people in rising up and taking the law into their own hands. It was thus that a vigilance committee saved San Francisco and California for the use of law-abiding people. The Vigilantes of Montana saved that country, and so when the courts of Alaska ~~made them~~ were perfectly powerless to protect life and property at Kake, it became necessary for Mr. Edwards and the people to protect their own lives, which they did by forming a committee of the leading men of the village and boarding the sloop to prevent the landing of the liquor.

If Mr. Edwards had not been a Quaker, he would probably have been armed and thus have been able to protect himself, and would have probably shot Campbell instead of being shot by him. In accordance with his Quaker principles, he had no intention of resorting to violence, and used only so much force as was necessary to prevent the landing of the liquor contrary to the law and to the best interests of the community.

Mr. Louis K. Gillson 2

I do not know whether you are aware of it or not, but it is well understood that Commissioner Rogers is a drinking man and has in days past boasted of it in Sitka: he has also been notoriously lenient upon one-sided evidence with the whiskey sellers and the discharging of Campbell is considered a victory by the saloon men.

It is now ascertained that the whiskey men not only murdered Mr. Edwards but also two of the natives that were with him, at least they have not been seen or heard of since the affray.

Perhaps Mr. Edwards' death may so arouse the public as to secure some change in the laws for that country. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will do so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 4 2.

Captain M. A. Healy,

Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Captain:

Within a few days past the physicians have decided that my wife must undergo a surgical operation, which was performed day before yesterday. This has left her exceedingly weak and prostrated, and they fear that as soon as she recovers her strength, it will be necessary to perform a second operation. Under the circumstances, it does not seem possible nor right that I should leave the middle of April, but if you could possibly delay your sailing till the first of May, I think I can be fully ready at that time.

In addition to the state of my wife's health, the additional two weeks will greatly favor matters in Congress in which we are interested. There has been, as you know, a great deal of delay in the work at the Capitol, but it now looks as if the Appropriation bill will be brought forward by that time.

I am sorry to have to ask for this delay and realize that if the time is shortened, some of the work which we had planned must be left undone. As you very kindly intended to swing around by Southeastern Alaska, Prince William's Sound and Cook's Inlet for the sake of the schools, I will have to give up as much of that part of the trip as you think necessary on account of the time. Of the three points Southeastern Alaska, Prince William's Sound and Cook's Inlet, I would prefer to visit Cook's Inlet, as it is impossible for me to reach

that point in any other way than on a revenue cutter. However, If you think that by starting on the first of May we will not have time to visit Cook's Inlet, we can let all those points go and sail from Puget Sound direct to Unalaska or such points as you see fit.

After you have had time to think it all over, please let me know if you think you can possibly delay sailing for two weeks, leaving San Francisco about May 1 instead of April 15.

With kind regards to Mrs. Healy, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 9 1.

Rev. John R. Peters,

St. Michael's Church, 222 West 99th St., New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of March 8th is received, and it gives me great pleasure to send you the map and documents you ask for.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 9 [illegible] 2.

Mrs. Edw. H. Crosby,

7 West 32d St., New York City, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

I presume that I can give you a talk on April 4th. I am over pressed with work and will at that time be getting ready to return to Alaska, but recognizing the importance of meeting your Presbyterial women, I think that I shall make an effort to be present.

At what hour of the day shall I be needed? I shall probably if the time suits, not leave Washington till Monday morning.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l Agt. of Education for Alaska.

One half hour is a short limit to say what you have mapped out for me -

* While I am willing to come, I like at the same time be pleased if you found some one else in my place.

March 9

Mr. Sam'l. C. Johnson.
Inspector of Customs. Seattle. Washington.

My dear Sir:

When Mr. Reid's telegram was received yesterday, I could not for the life of me make out what it meant, but supposed it had reference to a Mr. Johnson, a former teacher in Alaska.

Your telegram of last night came to hand. Last week I put the matter in the hands of Senator Kyle of North Dakota, who tried to see Assistant Secretary Nettleton, but he was absent in New York.

I have been up to the Treasury Department to see about it this morning, but cannot see him till afternoon, when I shall go again and will telegraph you the moment I can find out anything definite.

I realize the importance of your coming to Washington, and shall do my utmost to secure it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

P.S. Have just been to see Nettleton the promised to take the matter up this afternoon

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Washington Mar 9 2

Mr Ole L Bolstad

Box 50 Leolfax Richland Co. N Dakota

Dear Sir

Yours of Feb 29th 1892 is received I have no objection selling the land you speak of on the East Side of Great Northern R.R. at the same rate at which I sold the other Lay $7 per acre - It will make it ~~A~~ Awkward getting at the quantity of the land, without a new Survey, unless we can get the figures from the R.R. Survey - ~~I will send~~ Let me hear from you on the Matter - What will a Survey cost?

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

March 14 1892.

To the Secretary of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Sir:

I notice that the nineteenth annual report of the Society has been issued, in which attention is called to the unprecedented destruction of many of the more valuable animals of the North American fauna.

From my own observation, I can testify that the work of destruction is going on with alarming rapidity in Alaska, and the various sources of food supply of the native Eskimo are being rapidly diminished. In order to remedy this deplorable condition of affairs it is proposed to introduce into Alaska the domesticated reindeer of Siberia, both as a present relief to the starving people and as a permanent means of support. A bill is now in Congress to secure an appropriation for that purpose.

I would be greatly obliged if you would send me a copy of the report of your Society.

I mail you a copy of my preliminary report to the Commissioner of Education on the subject of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l Agt. of Education for Alaska.

H.

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March 14 [illegible]

Rev. J. F. Jones,

Delanco, N. J.

My dear Brother:

The Board of Home Missions have commissioned you to Killisnoo, Alaska at a salary of $500 a year: the Government will give you $900 as teacher. The Government salary, however, will not commence till September first at the opening of the school year.

It will be well for you to go before that, say about the beginning of July, if convenient to you, and get well settled down before school work commences.

There is some prospect of Rev. Mr. King leaving Juneau. If he does, how would you like to be transferred to that place and preach and work for the miners? It is probably one of the hardest and most disagreeable fields in the country. As you know, miners are a desperately wicked set and hard to reach, still they need the gospel.

I have only heard of the action of the Board last Saturday.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 14 2.

Mrs. Ida E. Millmore,
Wrangel, Alaska.

Dear Madam.

Yours of February 25 is received and I return you the letter of Mr. Edwards as you request. I am glad to get your testimony with regard to Campbell.

The killing of Edwards has stirred up a great deal of feeling and will probably result in some changes in Alaska. When you get any further inside information about it, please write me.

I took the liberty of sending a copy of Mr. Edwards' letter to you, leaving out names and personal references, to the North Star at Sitka. There is nothing in it that will compromise any of you. At the same time it shows Mr. Edwards' consecration and worth.

I have Alaska matters very deeply on my mind, especially at the present time.

Please remember me very kindly to Mr. Millmore. I am sorry to say that Mrs. Jackson is very ill at present, indeed we have had sickness in our family all winter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 18 2.

Hon. W. T. Harris, LL.D.,

Commissioner of Education.

Dear Sir:

Last fall upon my return from the expedition to Siberia to obtain reindeer, I had on board the revenue steamer "Bear" a quantity of goods which I had intended to barter with the Siberians for reindeer, but which we did not have occasion to use.

As the goods were in the way on board ship, on September 1st, upon the recommendation of Captain M. A. Healy, Commander of the "Bear," I sold to the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael the following articles at the prices we paid for them, viz:

497	yds. of drilling at 6 cts.	$25.50
1	keg of nails	6.00
1	dozen iron pots	9.00
6	tea kettles	6.30
5	kegs (50 lbs.) twist tobacco	27.00
3	boxes (120 lbs.) plug "	51.00
4	dozen tin buckets	9.00
40	lbs. tea	13.00

July 6th, for the purpose of feeding the starving natives of Cape Prince of Wales, one box pilot bread, ... $147.30 2.50

July 20, for the use of the school at Point Hope, three boxes of pilot bread 5.70

August 10, sold Captain Healy for supplying the natives at Icy Point 3bags of flour 7.00

" " 1 case pilot bread 2.75

" " 2 boxes powder 12.50

" " 50 lbs. lead 3.25

Aug. 20th, Supplies for natives 9.37

" 27 " " ..... .50

" 30 " " 1.00

September 3, Nine cases of pilot bread for starving natives of King's Island 21.56

Total $214.20

I would recommend, if it meets with your approval, that the above sum be returned to Mr. Geo. W. Evans as treasurer of the reindeer fund.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

F.K.L.

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March 15, 2.

To The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Mr. Minor W. Bruce informs me that Captain Healy, himself and others have made application to your Department for permission to build a toll road from Chil Koot Inlet across the mountains in Alaska to the head waters of the Yukon River.

The said road is to facilitate miners reaching the gold fields of the interior of Alaska and will be an important step in the development of that section.

The construction of such a road has again and again been urged by parties interested in the opening up of Alaska. I have often spoken in its favor myself. However in granting the permission an additional paragraph should be inserted protecting the interests of the Chilkat and Chilkoot natives, whose women from time immemorial have been on the ground traversed by the proposed road.

Again the proposed road will occupy a pass in the mountains that the natives have always considered the peculiar property of their tribe, so much so, that they have never allowed other tribes to use it.

Secretary.

2.

I have called the attention of Mr. Bruce to this and they are willing to insert the following clause in their application as paragraph fifth.

"5. That the Chilkat and Chilkoot natives shall at all times be allowed for packing or travelling purposes the free use of the road herein described without tolls for their individual use.

Provided that no Corporation, Company or Combine shall be allowed to use or occupy the said road without paying the usual charges."

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

E.K.J.

March 16, 1892.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company,
New Haven, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I have delayed reply to your previous letter, waiting to get the authority from the Commissioner of Education. I now return you the two bills with the request that you receipt them and send them to me and I will at once forward you a check for the one thousand and eighty-four dollars and forty-four cents. You will notice that I have cut down the loading tools to twenty-five sets of each, as I found that the bills as made out by you aggregated more money than we had in the reindeer fund. If the figuring in red ink is not correct please make out a new bill in a corrected form.

I suppose you are accustomed in your dealings with the Departments at Washington to send receipted bills before you get your pay. While the reindeer fund is private contributions, yet it is being disbursed on those same principles as govern the disbursement of public moneys. You can either fill and forward the order at once, or, if you will feel any safer, wait until you receive the cash which will be in a day or two after you receive the receipts. Please mark the boxes as follows: "Sheldon Jackson, U. S. Steamer "Bear", care of S. Foster and Company, 23 California Street, San Francisco, California." In one corner mark "Reindeer".

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

2.

With many thanks for your kindness in the matter, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

2 Inclosures. P.S. I wrote you concerning "Line freight" as I have frequently seen that on the freight car doors, and have understood it to mean, that the transportation Company bound themselves to deliver the freight at a certain date I have also understood that the Transportation Companies have also what they call "fast freight" It is important that the freight reach San Francisco by the 15th or 20th of April, If it should miss arrival until after the Bear sails, it could not be reached again this season —

Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Steamer Bear
Care S. Foster & Co
28 California St
San Francisco
Cal

Reindeer

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March 16 2.

Mr. John G. Reid,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Sir:

Your several letters with regard to Blackwell and Johnson are received. I started Senator Kyle at work at once on the Johnson matter, but have probably failed in getting him ordered East.

The Treasury Department have been hearing for some time about these matters and are about issuing an executive order that will, I suppose, lay down the laws more stringently than ever. As soon as the new order comes from the printing office I am promised a copy. If I can get you a copy I will send you one.

I do not think there is any prospect of Clark's getting the appointment. Mr. Bruce sent in the application, but assured the Attorney General that he did so by request and could not endorse Clark as he was not a suitable man.

Whenever you write me letters on Alaska business which you wish me to show to others, please do not address me by name: you can simply say "My dear Sir:", as it is important that I should not be mixed up in these matters more than is necessary to secure good government.

Mr. W. A. Kelly has been confirmed by the Senate U. S. Commissioner at Fort Wrangell, and is now with me in the Office.

Perhaps the better plan in letters with regard to bad appointments or rascality in Alaska is to address the letter to the Secretary of the Department which has the matter in charge, and then enclose it in an envelope addressed to me: I shall then be able to see what is up

and can take the letter in person to the Secretary addressed and give him a verbal statement on the subject.

You may depend on me for any assistance I can possibly render at any time in order to secure good government for Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 17 2.

H. S. Wyman, M.D.,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of February 25th is received. It will give me great pl pleasure to endorse the application for a hospital at Juneau and I will do what I can to assist in securing it.

As to your appointment as surgeon in charge, I am willing to endorse that, on certain conditions. I believe you to be a first class physician: I know that when you were attending my wife you helped her very much: but I have been informed that after you went to Douglas Island and Juneau you have at times been intemperate. If it is true that you have intemperate habits, of course I could not endorse your application to take charge of the hospital. I hope, however, that the reports which have come to me are not true, for if you are a temperate man it will give me great pleasure to endorse your application for that position.

Please remember me very kindly to your wife.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 17 2.

Mr. Alfred Docking,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Friend:

The boxes of curios I wrote you about I supposed were sent from San Francisco a year or more ago. I now learn that they were not sent to Sitka at all, but to me at Washington, ~~but~~ and I have never received them. I do not know whether it is worth while to hunt them up or not, as the freight charges may be more than they are worth.

There are a number of boxes for the museum at Unalaska: please speak to the Captain of the mail steamer to bring them over to Sitka. When they come you had better leave them to be opened when I can be with you, as the things are not labelled, and if they should be mixed up it would be impossible to label them. The boxes and packages are numbered, and I have a list of the places where they were obtained corresponding with those numbers, so that ~~I can tell~~ by the number on the box I can tell what is inside.

It looks now as if I should not get to Sitka this spring: my wife is very sick and business in the Office has piled up so that I cannot start as early in spring as I had intended: it may be necessary to go direct to Bering Sea. However, Mr. Kelly will be up shortly and he can probably give you all the information and assistance that I would be able to do.

If I do not come this spring, I hope to be able to visit you in the fall.

Hoping you are keeping up courage, I am,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 17 2.

Mrs. J. J. Boswell,

Madison, N. J.

Dear Friend:

Yours of the 15th is received. I am very sorry to find that I cannot leave here in the morning and reach ~~Madison~~ Morristown in time for the address. I shall probably leave here at midnight on Wednesday, which will bring me to Newark early in the morning, so that I can spend the forenoon at Morristown.

On account of severe sickness in my family I greatly regret that I have to be away at all, at that time and shall make my stay as short as possible so that probably I shall return on the 3:15 train.

With regard to expense, it will cost about $12 from Washington to Newark and return as I shall have to take the sleeper on the midnight train. The fare from Newark to Morristown and return, which I do not know, will be extra.

I shall send the map to Dr. Adams as you suggest.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 17 2.

Rev. A. E. Austin,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

I am very glad to hear from you again and that you forwarded the church reports so promptly. I understand that the blank with regard to sabbath school children in the church communion simply refers to those that during the year have been received into the church from the school, and not all those that have been received from year to year.

I am very glad that some of the Chilkats are making a stand for Christ, also that Fred Moore's mother and some of his friends are coming forward for baptism.

I notice what you say with regard to the additional cups for communion service, and if I do not forget it will procure them for you. If I should forget it, please remind me again. Please send me a drawing of the cups and the number of inches in circumference at the rim and the height in inches. You can probably get one of the school children to draw it for you.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Kind regards to Mrs Austin.

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March 17 2.

Mr. O. D. Eaton,

53 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 15th and 16th are received. With regard to the Sitka school account, I found it had been lying among a mass of papers on the Chief Clerk's desk and got it out, had it approved and took it in person to the Disbursing Office yesterday afternoon and I hope you have received the check before this.

With regard to the claim of the American Tract Society I would say that I will have to go over their bound volumes of Illustrated Christian Weekly to see which electros I exchanged with them. The matter is so old that I do not now know where to lay my hands on the papers, but it was well understood at the time, and when the Illustrated Christian Weekly was discontinued by the society they sent me a bill which at that time I explained in the same way,- that we had exchanged cuts.

The matter will have to rest now till I get time to look it up among my old papers, and I cannot say when that will be.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

769

March 17 [illegible]

Miss Margaret S. Watson,

810 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

My dear Friend:

Yours of March 11 enclosing $125 towards the support of Edward Marsden is received with many thanks. I feel sure that God will give us a blessing in this young man. Let us continue to pray daily that he may be trained for highest usefulness among his people.

Did I ever send you my report of last year concerning the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska? If not, it will give me great pleasure to do so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 18 [illegible] 8.

Rev. J. Wills Gelston,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Brother:

Yours of the 14th is received, and I am very glad to hear of Mr. Beaupre. I have been praying for a long time that the Lord would direct me to some medical missionary who would prove to be the right one, and I think this is in answer to prayer.

I can use him this year, or, if life is spared, next year. It may be important that he should take another year's training: I shall leave that very much to his own judgment. I shall write him on the subject.

I shall be glad to correspond with Mr. Gillis, if you will kindly give me his address. I would prefer that he should complete his course, and, if he wishes, I shall be very glad to help him get his medical course.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Gelston and your sons.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 18 [illegible]

Mr. F. E. Steudre,

[illegible] University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

My dear Sir:

I am very glad to hear from Rev. Mr. Gelston that the Lord has laid upon your heart the duty of going into the work in Alaska.

He says you were expecting to take another year in your studies. Now whether you go this year or a year from now I shall leave very much to your own judgment, as you understand all the circumstances better than I possibly can. If you feel that it is important for you to spend another year in the East in order to be better qualified for work, I am perfectly willing that you should do so: or if you think it will be better to go this season, I am willing to send you.

Will you take a wife with you? I think it would add greatly to your influence and usefulness to do so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

I 2.8

March 19 [illegible]

[illegible] Society [illegible]
[illegible] Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Your letter of the 18th is received. I have been carefully considering the question and find that my wife is regaining her [illegible] I am to have operation, so that I shall be able to make the [illegible] on the 27th; the second operation will probably be [illegible] week.

I will make my arrangements so as to reach Boston on Saturday evening and leave for home on Sabbath at midnight. This will enable me to [illegible] appointments during the day of the 27th, if you [illegible]

understand that the Alaska Commercial Company propose charging $150 each for the three passengers for Cape Prince of Wales, which will be $450, the same rates as are charged [illegible] passengers to St. Michael on a regular trip. They will then charge $400 extra for [illegible] Cape Prince of Wales, so that the expense to your Society will be $850 for the three passengers. This is in addition to the freight for Cape Prince of Wales, which will be about $30 per ton.

Now I understand that the teachers for St. Lawrence Island will be charged $[illegible] each, and so much per ton for their freight. [illegible] would be [illegible] to your Society, no matter how many may go from [illegible] will be $850 besides freight charges.

I [illegible] you this morning that I could go to Boston for the night; please let me know if the arrangement is still open.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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March 21 2.

Captain M. A. Healy,
Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Captain:

Yours of March 18th is just received. I notice what you say about Senator Blackburn and I will call on Mrs. Pand at an early date and do what I can in that direction. Perhaps Senator Blackburn may have some influence with Mr. Holman.

Now I suppose you have not been sufficiently stirred up lately, so I send you an article in the "Evening Star" by Petroff. Between ourselves, I am informed that he has been sending private letters to different members of Congress opposing the reindeer bill.

I am seriously thinking of writing a letter to his superior asking him to suggest to Petroff that he mind his own business: it is considered the height of impertinence and discourtesy for an official of one Bureau to interfere with the work of another.

Mrs. Jackson is slowly regaining strength from her first operation, but we all live (except herself who knows nothing about it) in dread of the second which will take place about the first of April.

With kind regards to Mrs. Healy, I am

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 21 2.

Mr. Ole T. Bolstad,
Box 10, Colfax, Richland Co., North Dakota.

My dear Sir:

Yours of March 17th is received. I accept your offer of $6.00 per acre, etc., with the proviso that you pay the expenses of the survey.

If this is satisfactory, let me know. I would like an early reply, as in a few weeks I leave for Alaska to be gone for six months.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

March 22 [illegible] 2.

Mr. David Stewart,

124 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I have just received a letter dated March 21 from Miss Ida P. Whitcomb with reference to the boys' missionary society of Dr. Storr's church. I am very glad if I succeeded in awakening any interest among the boys in behalf of Alaska, and I hope very much that the boys will take up Cape Prince of Wales as a special and definite field of work.

I am sure that there is more romance connected with that station and that more will happen there that will interest boys than will occur at any other field in the country. One of the teachers there, Messrs. Thornton or Lopp, can write an annual letter to the boys, giving an account of the work. I know of no other field more needy than that.

The boys and girls there need a Christian education, and after they have received one, I hope that they in their turn will become missionaries to Siberia and take the Gospel to Asia. I think that every winter there will be some Siberian children in the school at Cape Prince of Wales school.

Now the five hundred dollars the boys can raise will furnish the school room in good shape: or if they could raise $500 this year and $500 next year, the thousand dollars would pay for the chapel and school room, which could be called "The Pilgrim Chapel".

I am sure that if they take hold of it they can do it.

When Mr. Thornton returns this coming summer, he might send them a box of curios which would greatly increase the interest of the boys in that place.

If there is anything I can do to help in the matter, please let me know.

As you may not have seen Mr. Thornton's letter in the American Missionary, I send you a copy.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 22 [illegible] 2.

To the Woman's Executive Committee,
53 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

My dear Friends:

It seems that there is some confusion in the minds of the friends in the Georgetown Presbyterian Church. The ladies of that church have, as you know, so far taken the expense of the education of Fred Moore and naturally are much interested in continuing to work for him.

By direction of the Presbytery of Alaska, he has been sent to his native village of Angoon and the ladies of the Georgetown church are anxious to put up a cheap building for him, to be known as the "Williamson Memorial" after a deceased member of that church who was for years the head and front of the woman's mission work in that church.

Some of the men of the churchwho have been very sceptical and who wish to divert the money to other places,against the wishes of the women who have raised it, have first started the bug-bear that Fred Moore is not employed by the Woman's Executive Committee. As they heard from Mrs. James and Mrs. Boyd that he is employed by the Society, they are satisfied about that.

Now the next objection is that the building is needed elsewhere more than at Angoon, and I understand have written to you to get you to commit yourselves in favor of some other place. Mrs. James, I understand, made no reply to the first request: Mrs. Boyd said that Fred probably had a building that would do very well.

This certainly is a great mistake. Fred at my request went

into an old Indian house for which he is paying a large rent: the building was more open than an ordinary cow stable in a country district: you could put your hand through between the cracks in the boards in any direction. At some expense, he has battened up the cracks, so that by wearing his over-coat in the room and keeping as near the fire as possible he can keep fairly warm, but it is no place for a permanent school or preaching place or teacher's residence: it is a mere temporary shift, and I am arranging with Mr. Kelly to put up a better building this coming summer.

A new building is a necessity, and if we do not secure funds from the Georgetown ladies we will have to raise them in some other way.

If you divert the Georgetown funds from the place in which the Georgetown ladies are deeply interested, they will not take the same interest in the new place to which they are diverted. Their hearts are set on helping Fred Moore, and it is the part of wisdom that as we must have help for him from some one, they should be chosen to give it.

I do not know, that you know that ten years ago the chief of these people came to me with tears in his eyes, praying for a teacher for his people; and when the years rolled on and no teacher was sent, in a fit of desperation he one day went out and committed suicide.

Now after about ten years' delay, we are just seeing our way to reach these people. The Board have just commissioner the Rev. T. L. Jones of Delanco, N. J. to go as missionary to Killisnoo, four miles away from Angoon, and Mr. Jones can take the oversight of Fred at Angoon.

The way is open now, and I shall consider it a great calamity if the Georgetown ladies have to be switched off to some other new field against their will.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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March 23 1.

Rev. J. Loomis Gould,

Jackson, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of February 12th is received and I am very much obliged to you for the statistics: I also notice what you say with regard to Mr. Gee's case.

I wish to say to you, that as usual the minister is made the scape-goat for everything that goes wrong in Alaska. The Governor, Marshal and I do not know who else had written to the Secretary with regard to Mr. Gee, but when he asked for definite information, they practically backed out and left the thing upon your shoulders, saying that they knew nothing positively on the subject.

I am very glad you had the moral courage to do what you did. Mr. Gee has been transferred by from the Land Department to Minnesota and no one has been appointed in his place as yet and I do not think anyone will be appointed at present.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

"2 91

March 23 2.

Mr. Alfred Docking,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of March 9th is received: also the extra copies of the North Star for which I am very thankful.

I notice what you say about Dr. Paul. I met the Woman's Executive Committee a few weeks ago and said everything it was possible for me to say in order to assist you in securing the removal of Dr. Thwing. I also notice what you say with regard to having Dr. Paul at Sitka, and consequently will not appoint him to Wrangell school, unless I find that the Board will not make the change at Sitka which I think ought to be done in the interests of the school.

I am glad to hear from you, and you may count upon my giving you all the assistance in my power in your work.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

27.8

March 28 [illegible] 2.

Mr. Samuel L. Johnson, Inspector of Customs,

Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram of March 19th and also your previous telegram were received. I have telegraphed you this morning that I was unable to accomplish anything.

The fact is that I am handicapped by my position: being an appointee under the Interior Department, official etiquette prevents my pushing matters connected with the Treasury Department. You will understand how it is that an employe of one Department is not allowed to interfere with regard to the employes of another Department.

I placed the matter in the hands of Senator Kyle of South Dakota and he has been to see Assistant Secretary Pettleton two or three times on the subject. I also ventured to go in person myself. I have tried to see Senator Mitchell on the subject but have failed to find him in when I called.

From all I gleaned at the Treasury Department you will not at present be ordered East. The President has just issued a circular on the subject, which I enclose, and they seem to think that is going to do all the work.

I am sorry that I could not accomplish more for you, but being in the employ of the Government yourself, you will understand my situation.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

388.

March 23 2.

Mr. John G. Heid,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have just written and telegraphed Mr. Johnson that I am so situated in Washington that I have not been able to push his matter as vigorously as I would have liked.

It is a part of the unwritten code of Washington that no employe of one Department of the Government make any suggestion or recommendation or urge any action or interfere in any way with the workings of another Department, and as the matter in which we are interested pertains to the Treasury Department and I am in the Interior Department I have not been able to do much. However, I have seen Secretary Nettleton on the subject and Senator Kyle saw him two or three times.

As far as I can judge of the situation it is this: The President has issued a new order with regard to liquor in Alaska and the Treasury Department think that will remedy all existing evils and that they do not need Mr. Johnson to come East.

I am sorry for this, but am now in a position to change it.

I congratulate you upon having one more decent man added to the officials in Alaska in Mr. Kelly, Commissioner at Wrangell who has been confirmed by the Senate and takes Judge Sheakley's place. I presume that the Commissioner of Education will also appoint him Superintendent of Schools for Southeast Alaska.

I hope you will always bear in mind what I have written you previously, that if any complaint is to be made with regard to any official, please address the letter to the President or to the Secretary

Mr. John C. Reid 2

of the Department concerned, and if you chose, enclose it in an envelope to me and I will see that it is delivered, and it will accomplish far more than if it is simply addressed to me.

Personally you are becoming well and favorably known in one or two Departments because of the fight you have made in the interests of good government, and any letter you will sign will carry weight.

If the few good men in Alaska would write direct to the President making individual statements about untrustworthy officials, I believe that those officials would be removed. Whenever that plan has been tried, it has accomplished its purpose.

With kind regards to Mrs. Reid, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

The most urgent need for a better government in Alaska is the enactment of a new code of laws.

By the terms of the "Organic Act" approved May 17, 1884, the general laws of Oregon in force at that time were extended over Alaska, as far as they were applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of the "Organic Act" or the laws of the United States. Also the laws of the United States not inapplicable and inconsistent with the provisions of the "Organic Act" were extended over the country.

The laws of Oregon were made for an agricultural and settled people. Alaska is not an agricultural or settled region.

Then it is left for the Court to decide whether or not any particular law of the United States is or is not "locally inapplicable" to the district; whether any general law of Oregon is or is not in conflict with the provisions of the "Organic Act" or the laws of the United States, and whether it is or is not applicable to the Territory of Alaska. The result is that there is a constant conflict, not only when these three sets of laws (the Organic Act, the Oregon code and the Revised Statutes) contain different provisions on the same subject but also when they contain similar or identical ones.

And the several judges of the United States District Court and the several United States District Attorneys for Alaska have been able to reconcile the conflicting terms of the different codes.

Consequently each succeeding Judge has placed his own construction upon the laws and added to the general confusion. The mode of procedure has also been one of conflict and uncertainty.

Under these anomalous conditions it is not strange that judges, lawyers and officials have asked for relief. To secure that relief I would respectfully recommend that a Commission be appointed by the President, which Commission shall prepare and submit to him for recommendation to Congress of a code of laws for the government of Alaska. I would further suggest that the said Commission be composed of three persons familiar with the needs of that country, two of whom shall be lawyers.

Representation of Alaska in Congress.

The Chief Executive, the Government Departments and Congress are not indifferent to the needs of Alaska, but a legal representative seems absolutely necessary in order that her cause may be intelligently presented and advocated and her rights clearly defined and defended. Having no legislative body of her own, it is the more essential that she have prompt recognition in the halls of Congress.

This would be wholly in keeping with the American spirit of liberty and in accord with rights solemnly pledged at the time of the transfer, almost twenty-five years ago.

Senators and members from other States and Territories are elected to represent their own constituency and cannot be expected to look after the interests of a "District" as remote as Alaska.

The population of Alaska is 33,000 natives and more than 3,000 whites engaged in business there. The natives have never been wards of the Government but are treated by our courts as citizens and

are held amenable to civil laws.

With representation the people of Alaska could look to their own Territorial delegate, and he could appear in person before the Governmental Departments and committees of Congress and present his plans and arguments in behalf of Alaska.

This would enable measures for Alaska to have fair and proper hearings and place her on a fair basis with sister Territories.

Additional U.S. Commissioners.

By the Organic Act provision is made for four U.S. Commissioners in Alaska. Three of these are located in Southeastern Alaska, covering an area of 26,980 square miles, and one for the rest of the Territory with an area of over 580,000 square miles.

Of late years the business interests of Alaska have rapidly increased: there are now in operation large business enterprises, salmon canneries, stores, trading posts, saw-mills, mines and other interests in the western section that require at least three additional commissioners to be located respectively at Kadiak, Sand Point and and St. Michael. This increase in the number of commissioners is under consideration in Senate Bill, No. 628.

Justices of the Peace.

As it is the settled policy of the Government to do what it can towards the civilization and education of the natives of Alaska, it becomes necessary to place teachers in the native villages, often hundreds of miles from an officer, a court, or any government protection. But in doing this the teacher himself should be made a justice of the peace and allowed a native for a constable.

The same thing should be done in the case of suitable and responsible white traders who may be a long distance from the courts.

Alaska has about three hundred towns or native villages, some of which are 2000 miles from the District Court and from a thousand to 1,800 miles from a court of any kind. On account of inadequate transportation facilities the officers of the law can not regularly reach over half a dozen of these villages in winter, and about a dozen in summer.

In addition, therefore, to the three additional U. S. Commissioners recommended, it is important that at each of the settlements

remote from the present courts, where responsible white men reside, one of their number should be appointed Justice of the Peace, without salary, and allowed a native constable to be paid from the fees of the court. Such a course would afford protection to life and property, secure the better enforcement of the liquor laws, and satisfactorily adjust many of the differences springing up among the natives themselves.

The appointment of justices, especially when the incumbent would be the teacher and only white man in the place, would greatly assist in civilizing and in other ways promoting the interests of the natives.

That all bona fide settlers in Alaska be allowed to purchase land, not to exceed 160 acres for each.

The amount of arable land in proportion to the land area of Alaska is comparatively small: still in each tract of 160 acres or less there is enough arable land for the support of one family.

It seems just and reasonable that the bona fide settlers should be permitted to purchase homesteads and thus avail themselves of any advantages that may accrue from the cultivation of the soil. Ownership of land would be a great incentive to the development of the country.

Status of the natives.

Whether Alaska is "Indian country" and its inhabitants "Indians" in the commonly accepted meaning of the term has never been lawfully determined by our highest judiciary tribunals.

The courts of Alaska have repeatedly held that Alaska is not an Indian country, that the natives are not wards of the Government in the sense of being supported by the Government, hence our courts regard the Alaskans as citizens and hold them amenable to the civil laws and accord to them the rights of citizens.

It is very important, however, that their legal and political status be definitely determined by legislative enactment.

Provision for Hospitals.

The number of premature deaths among the natives of Alaska for want of medical attendance and nursing is appalling. We are taking from them their shamans (native doctors) but are giving them in return neither physicians nor hospitals. There are no physicians in the whole Territory except at Sitka, Juneau and Wrangell.

There are only two small hospitals in the Territory, one at the Sitka Training School, and one under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy at Juneau. These are entirely inadequate for their localities.

Hospitals, dispensaries and physicians are absolutely necessary if we would mitigate the ravages of disease and prolong the lives of a helpless race. Government alone is able to supply their needs in this respect.

Hereditary and chronic diseases, consumption, scrofula, sy-

philis, rheumatism and pneumonia are fatally prevalent.

The race is doomed to rapid extinction unless the Government comes to the rescue, for charity in such a prolonged need is slow and uncertain.

Provision for securing a more regular attendance of pupils at the Government schools.

The schools of Alaska, with but two or three exceptions, are established among a half civilized people. It has long been known in educational circles that the greater the ignorance and the lower the condition of the parents, the less they appreciate the importance of education for their children, and the greater the need of outside pressure to oblige them to send their children regularly to school.

It is of little use to establish schools if the children do not attend, and many of them will not attend unless it is made obligatory on them. This is true of many in enlightened communities and much more so in uncivilized ones. If Congress wisely provides school facilities for the children of Alaska, it should go farther and make their attendance at those schools obligatory, for in no other way can the best results of the appropriation be secured, and in no other way can the highest interests of the children themselves be subserved.

Such laws have been enacted in a number of the States of the Union and in the leading foreign nations with good effects.

For the protection of waifs, orphans and children whose parents or relatives are unfitted by intemperance, immorality or other causes to properly care for said child or children: to protect children whose parents or relatives endeavor to dispose of them for immoral purposes: to protect minor children from being sold or given in marriage against their will, and from being sold or given by parents or relatives or others as prospective husbands or wives or as plural wives.

Not a few parents, relatives and others, by habits of intemperance, immorality, ignorance and poverty are rendered unfit to care for, support and educate the children under their care: not infrequently girls are sold for immoral purposes, or both boys and girls are compelled to marry against their will, or required, according to their customs, to become prospective husbands or wives, or plural wives.

These unwritten laws of the natives are largely in vogue at nearly all the native villages. Our present laws do not meet the cases referred to, and there are no asylums or reformatory institutions in Alaska.

We therefore suggest that provision be made authorizing the courts of Alaska to bind over to a suitable training school such children as are proven to belong to any of the above named classes needing protection, until said child becomes of age, the authorities of said school to be bound to give said child a good elementary education, and such industrial training as shall fit said child for earning a comfortable support.

Provision for the better preservation of fish and game both on sea and land, which comprise a large portion of the food supply of the natives.

Legislation to protect fish and game is evidently necessary in order to foster and protect the chief means of subsistence of the natives.

Cannery men are in some places using destructive methods of fishing, and salmon fishing is already being overdone.

Under the law permitting the occupancy and purchase of land for trading and manufacturing purposes the ancestral fishing stations of the natives are being taken from them. In many places the natives are now suffering and in actual danger of starvation unless their only means of self-support is protected by legislation. The natives are not able to cope with the ingenuity of the white men, and it is but natural that the white men obtain lawful possession of all the fresh

water streams where the fish are most easily seined.

Prompt measures should be taken to regulate the fisheries. All game on land should be protected during the period of gestation.

Provisions for municipal organization and taxation for local purposes.

Since the town-site laws have been extended to Alaska, it would be advantageous for local purposes if provisions were made for municipal incorporation and local taxation.

To extend to Alaska the benefit of the laws encouraging in the several States and Territories instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The whole Southern coast of Alaska with a shore line of over ten thousand miles possesses a temperate climate. This is due to the "Kuro-siwo" or "Japan current" of the Pacific Ocean. In this "temperate belt" it is probable that there are areas of greater or less extent that are adapted to agriculture. At least it is known that there are small farms or vegetable gardens on Kodiak and Afognak Islands, on the shores of Cook's Inlet and in

southeastern Alaska. It is also known that wild berries grow in great profusion and abundance in many sections. But no intelligent and continued experiments have been made to test the agricultural and horticultural capabilities of the country.

Until a quite recent period (1867) the European population were fur-trading Russians. They were followed by fur-trading Americans, and more recently by the gold seekers. No one expected to remain long in the country, and there has been no incentive to carry forward intelligent experiments in agriculture. And yet it is of the utmost importance both to the people of Alaska and the country at large, that careful experiments should be made, extending over a term of years, to ascertain the vegetables, grains, grasses, berries, apples, plums, trees, flowers, etc., best adapted to the country; the best methods of cultivating, gathering and curing the same; the planting and grafting of fruit trees; the development of the wild cranberry; cattle, hog and poultry raising; butter and cheese making, etc. Such action has been repeatedly recommended by the General Agent of Education and the Governor of Alaska.

Congress has already passed several acts encouraging the establishment of agricultural schools and experiment stations in the different States and Territories.

These several acts require the assent of the legislatures of the several States and Territories before their provisions become available; but

as Alaska has no legislature, it is the only Territory which is unable to avail itself of the benefits and provisions of these acts.

To place Alaska on an equal footing with other sections of the country it is recommended that Congressional legislation be secured authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Interior to extend to Alaska the benefits of an Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto;" and an act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two;" and to receive and disburse through the Bureau of Education for the benefit of the said Territory all moneys now or hereafter appropriated under said acts.

The introduction of the domesticated reindeer of Siberia

Into Alaska..

The three great problems of existence for both natives and whites in Alaska are food, clothing and transportation. They are to be solved for the central and Arctic regions in a rigorous climate, a rough and almost impenetrable country, and one in which nothing as yet is produced from the ground. The food supply must either be found in the product of the sea, the flesh of wild animals and birds, or brought in from without. The whites largely bring their food in from without. The great cost of this prevents its being done by the natives..

In the North-West section of Alaska they are dependent for food on the whale, walrus, seal, fish and wild caribou as they can kill. The whale and walrus have been so persistently pursued by white men that they have rapidly diminished, are now so scarce and shy that their capture by the natives is attended with great difficulty and uncertainty.

This scarcity of their principal food supply, according to the official reports of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, and Captain M. A. Healy, commanding a Revenue Marine Steamer in those waters, has brought the native population to the verge of starvation. Captain Healy in his experience in that section, has seen whole villages of natives wiped out by starvation, and but for the food furnished by himself, officers and others last

fall, the natives of Kings Island would have starved to death this present winter.

The natives of the interior are dependent upon deer, caribou and the few fish that visit their streams.

The caribou and deer are rapidly diminishing there as they have in other countries and the fishing streams are being taken up by white men so that the lines of existence are being drawn tighter and tighter about the native Alaskans.

Clothing of reindeer skin has been found the best and only kind to withstand the intense and continued cold of that country. It is used by both whites and natives, and the present supply brought from Siberia is very expensive.

The present method of transportation in that region is by dog trains. This method is slow, uncertain and expensive, a large part of the load being taken up with food for the team.

This same difficulty has been experienced by traders, miners and exploring parties and entails much suffering and hardship. Now the solution of these problems of food, clothing and transportation is the introduction of the tame reindeer.

Congress has already a bill under consideration looking to this end, and I respectfully submit the suggestion that the question is of sufficient

importance to justify a special recommendation to Congress.

That the Executive Order forbidding the sale of breech-loading fire-arms and fixed ammunition to the natives of Alaska shall be revoked.

Section 1955 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition and distilled spirits into and within the Territory of Alaska."

Accordingly, President Grant issued an Executive Order forbidding the sale of breech-loading arms and fixed ammunition to the natives of Alaska.

At that early day, with the imperfect knowledge then existing of the number and character of the native population, such a restriction may have been eminently wise. But now that the native population has been found to number but a few thousands, and to be of a peaceful disposition, the restriction should be removed, as an act of humanity.

The encroachments of the whites in pursuit of whale-bone, ivory and furs have so diminished the numbers of the animals in that region, that the natives have great difficulty in procuring sufficient food to sustain life. The walrus and caribou now keep out of the range of arrow or spear and can only be obtained with a rifle.

Then, in the Arctic region it is almost impossible to load a muzzle-loading gun in extremely cold weather.

The prohibition does not prevent them from securing these guns, but purchasing them from unprincipled smugglers, they are compelled to pay several prices.

Captain M. A. Healy of the Revenue Marine Service, who has had charge of Bering Sea and Arctic Alaska for twelve years past, has again and again officially recommended that the prohibition of improved fire-arms be revoked.

As this matter is entirely in the hands of the President, I respectfully recommend that you consider the propriety and desirabil-

ity of revoking the order prohibiting the sale of breech-loading fire-

arms and fixed ammunition to the natives of Alaska.

The establishment of fisheries or canneries of any kind in the waters or streams north of Bering Straits should be strictly forbidden.

Through the destruction of the whale and walrus in the Arctic Ocean, the inhabitants of that section of Alaska are on the verge of starvation. Their last resort is the few fish that visit their coast. If the fisheries that are springing up so rapidly in Southern Alaska are allowed to establish themselves on the Arctic coast, they will in a very few years destroy this the last food supply of the natives. To save the natives of that inhospitable region from utter extermination, it is necessary for the Government to interfere for the preservation of their remaining food supply.

I beg leave to recommend that the action of Congress be solicited forbidding the establishment of canneries or fisheries of any kind on the coast or rivers of Alaska north of Bering Straits.

A steam vessel for the use of the Government officials.

Alaska contains over 500,000 square miles of area in which there is not a public conveyance or road ten miles long.

According to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Alaska has a coast line of 16,211 miles, along which are scattered more than 1100 islands.

Over this broad area and along this immense coast, regular public communication is had in winter with only five villages, and in summer perhaps ten.

Now while the civil government is charged with the duty and responsibility of administering the laws of the Territory, protecting the persons and property of the citizens, developing its resources, educating and civilizing the natives, caring for the public property, preventing timber depredations, collecting the revenues, reporting upon all matters having relation to the general Government, and various other duties of importance, it is set down at Sitka, the capital, on an island, and is utterly unable to get around for want of a suitable

vessel.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be again reminded of the need of such a vessel to enable the officials in Alaska to properly discharge their duties.

For the education, civilization and protection of the Eskimo population of Arctic Alaska it is important that all whites and others except the natives, should be forbidden a residence on the coast North of Bering Straits, and in the interior North of the Arctic Circle, except by special permit of the Secretary of the Treasury.

There are at present three classes of people seeking a residence in that section.

1st. Teachers and Missionaries.

2d. Traders and others interested in shore whaling.

3d. Deserters from whale ships.

The necessity of a special permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, will enable him to control in a measure the character of the men sent by the firms interested in shore whaling. And enable him to remove from the country all objectionable characters, which constitutes the larger portion of the third class or deserters.

These are largely composed of foreigners, Portugees, South Sea and Sandwich Islanders -- and that have sunk so low as to be utterly worthless.

These men desert every year from the whaling vessels and impose themselves upon the native population, demoralizing and debauching them by their teaching and example, and spreading among them the seeds of disease and death. They are such a scourge to that region, that the Revenue Cutter that visits that coast should have orders and be empowered to arrest and bring them out of the country.

The officers of the United States Revenue Marine cruising in that region have repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the demoralization of the natives consequent upon the presence of these deserters.

A steam vessel for the use of the Government officials.

Alaska contains over 580,000 square miles of area, in which there is not a public conveyance or road ten miles long.

According to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey, Alaska has a coast line of 16,2ii miles, along which are scattered more than 1100 islands.

Over this broad area and along this immense coast line regular public communication is had in winter with only five villages, and in summer with perhaps ten.

Now while the civil government is charged with the duty and responsibility of administering the laws of the Territory, protecting the persons and property of the citizens, developing the resources of the country, educating and civilizing the natives, caring for the public property, preventing timber depredations, collecting the revenues, reporting upon all matters having relation to the General Government, and various other duties of importance, it is set down at Sitka, the

capital, on an island, and is utterly unable to reach the various sections of the Territory for want of a suitable vessel.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be again reminded of the need of such a vessel, in order to enable the officials in Alaska to properly discharge their duties.

Commission of Public Charities.

Every year a number of men are thrown sick, helpless and penniless upon the small communities in Southeast Alaska for assistance.

Occasionally, through the death of the bread-winner, a widow and children need to be assisted to return to their friends in the States. From time to time, insane persons have to be taken in charge and arrangements made for their being received into some asylum.

These and other unfortunate classes require that some public provision be made for their relief.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that the President appoint the Governor, U. S. District Judge, U. S. Marshal and the U.S. District Attorney of Alaska a special Commission, to be known as the "Board of Charities", said "Board of Charities" to have charge of Government hospitals, the relief of the poor and unfortunate, control

and disposal of the insane, the relief of ship-wrecked sailors, the location of cemeteries, the sanitation of villages, and other matters of public health and humanity. Said "Board of Charities" shall serve without pay.

Special Revenue Service.

There should also be a special revenue service for Alaska, having at its command two or three small but fast running steam launches for use among the islands of southeastern Alaska.

Distilled liquors are now purchased in large quantities at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and smuggled in small boats through the narrow channels of the Alexander Archipelago to Juneau. This illicit traffic can only be broken up by the use of swift steam launches that can follow, overtake and capture the boats engaged in the business.

Provisions for minicipal organization and taxation for local purposes.

In the spring of 1890, Congress passed an act by which the "town-site" laws were extended to Alaska, but no provision was made for municipal government or local taxation.

The provisions of Senate Bill, No.538 are intended to meet the above needs.

That all bona-fide settlers in Alaska be allowed to take up and purchase land, not to exceed 160 acres.

The 51st Congress enacted a law granting manufacturing and other corporations permission to purchase 160 acres each in Alaska. Provisions were also made for the entry of land for town-sites. But no legal provision has been made whereby a citizen of the United States can secure a title to the land upon which he has built a house to shelter his family, or which he has cleared of stumps and at great expense prepared for agricultural purposes. This is a hardship that should be remedied at once.

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(Copy).

Seattle, Washington,
March 21, 1892.

Dear Sir:

I received your valued favor of the 9th inst. last Saturday, and replied by wire asking you to confer fully with Senator Mitchell. When I sent the dispatch, I assumed that the Senator had perused a letter I had sent to Washington from Alaska under date of February 6th, but from a letter I received from him this morning, under date of the 18th inst., I learned that he has not even seen the letter I refer to.

It appears to me that you are both in the dark, so far as the information I can furnish is concerned. I regret this very much, as it is absolutely necessary for success that we have all the light that can be turned upon the affairs of Alaska.

My Department is only concerned about the revenue, leaving to the Department of Justice the administration of the law,—and such an awful travesty as it is.

Of course there can be no success without the united effort and earnest union of officers and good citizens to that end.

The horribly degrading conduct of those vicious characters is a blot upon our moral character as a nation and a shame to the civilized world.

When it gets so far that a Deputy Marshal of the United States can act as a guard of honor for squaw dance-houses and use his official power to run the Indian men away from the saloons, while their wives and daughters are kept there for the purposes of prostitution and drunkenness, can we wonder that no one respects the law?

And when the Assistant District Attorney can sit as Deputy

Collector of Internal Revenue and have a man come before him and solemnly swear that he is engaged in selling liquors at retail, after which oath he pays to the Attorney or Collector, or both, the sum of $25 as Internal Revenue Tax, he goes his way knowing that the law officers of the country will not trouble him, I would respectfully ask, has not the Attorney become accessory before the fact, and equally guilty with the principal?

This same attorney can sit and gamble day and night with the very men whom he has sworn to prosecute for violating the law.

The District Attorney certainly knows all these facts, and they must be known to the Departments of our Government, and why is it that they cannot be changed? Our friends must have more aggressiveness or there can never be any success for morals and decency in that country.

I associated with those people all this winter in the most intimate manner for the purpose of securing all the facts governing their course, and from this association I have learned all I want to know, and unless I can place them before the proper authorities in such a shape as to be of benefit to the success of law and morals, I can truly say that it has been the most unprofitable period of my existence, and I would not for any salary go through another winter in their midst and be powerless to curb the reign of filth and moral depravity that can be seen on every hand.

The moral sentiment of the country up there can only meet together and encourage one another to be strong and hope for a change. They can do nothing of a material nature to help it out.

By the power of liquor and greed they see one after another of their flock taken from them and introduced first to the masquerade carnivals of lust, and then forever farewell to morals for that native.

The power and influence of education and example used for years become a hissing and a byword forever.

Further, when they find an officer is trying to do his duty the ghouls make common cause against him and his life and business interests are made so uncomfortable that he must sue for mercy, and ever after lie dormant, or he will be forced to leave the country.

To myself individually these are matters of but little consequence, as I will leave the service rather than remain as a witness to such depravity and be powerless to enforce the Law. But there is a higher claim upon me than can be found in this thought, and that claim leads me to hope and pray that our Government may arouse itself and force this curse from the land. This hope inspires me to write you and extend whatever aid is in my power to assist you in your heroic task of arousing our Government to the necessity of making some decided move toward the end so devoutly to be prayed for.

In anyway I can assist you in this undertaking I beg of you to command me.

Very truly yours,

SAM. K. JOHNSON

Special Inspector of Customs.

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March 30 [illegible] 2.

Mr. Elliott F. Shepherd,

2 West 52d St., New York City, N. Y.

My dear Friend:

Upon my coming trip to Siberia for reindeer, I would like to have a chance to write a number of newspaper articles and furnish photographs for illustration to Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, the object of which would be to popularize and create a public sentiment in favor of this very important effort to stock Arctic Alaska with tame reindeer, and I know of no better way of doing this than by a series of illustrated articles.

If this meets with your approval, please write and send me a letter of introduction to Mr. Arkell on the subject, and greatly oblige,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 30 [illegible] 2.

Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D.,

Office of The New York Evangelist, World Building, New York.

My dear Sir:

Upon my coming trip to Siberia for reindeer, I would like to have a chance to write a number of newspaper articles and furnish photographs for illustration to Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, the object of which would be to popularize and create a public sentiment in favor of this very important effort to stock Arctic Alaska with tame reindeer, and I know of no better way of doing this than by a series of illustrated articles.

If this meets with your approval, please write and send me a letter of introduction to Mr. Leslie on the subject, and greatly oblige,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson.

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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March 30 2.

Professor Alfred Docking,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

With regard to the mission claim: if you go down to Mr. Peckinpaugh's office he can show you the several claims which have been recorded. The first is a claim for a Homestead made by John C. Brady July 28, 1879, recorded in Book D, pp. 162 and 163. That claim was deeded to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and a missionary claim was recorded in Book C, p 228; those claims are for 160 acres. Then, about 1885, I think, a survey was made by John Speckbacker, Deputy Surveyor of the Alaska Land District, which was also recorded: I have no memorandum of the book and page, but this last survey covers 640 acres. A small map of it is on record in the District Clark's office, and a large complete map is in the museum of the Alaska Society of Natural History.

When Mr. Kelly comes, he can probably show you approximately the front or sea corners of the claim.

It will be well for you to familiarize yourself with these papers and have them all in your mind, so that if at any time a survey is made of the town-site, or if private individuals take up land in the neighborhood of the mission, you may be able to protect the interests of the Board.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

March 30 2.

Mrs. W. Barbour,

11 West 32d St., New York City, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Yours of the 29th is received. In reply to your questions with regard to the Maternity Hospital, I would advise you to give the money to the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, #53 Fifth Ave., New York, and mark it "Special, for the Maternity Hospital at Sitka, Alaska."

In the way of clothing, if you and your friends could furnish a box, it might be sent as freight to Mrs. John G. Brady, Sitka, Alaska, for the use of the Maternity Hospital. Mrs. Brady is a warm-hearted, Christian woman, and is one of the local committee that has the hospital in charge. The building is completed, and by this time I suppose is in working order.

I have no confidence in the business judgment of the physician, and therefore advise you to send the money to the ladies in New York and the clothes to Mrs. Brady.

If at any time I can give you any information or assistance, do not fail to call on me. While I am in Alaska six months of the year, my permanent address is the Bureau of Education, Washington.

It is true I am very busy, but I always have time to help those who wish to help the poor people of Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

300

April 1 2.

Mr. Ole L. Holstad,

Box 30 Colfax, Richland Co., North Dakota.

Sir:

Yours of March 28th is received. If the survey of the land is not made in time for me to make out a deed for you, I will give you a bond for the deed. I expect to leave for Northern Alaska on May 1st, and I shall not receive mail for four or five months.

I shall, however, return to Washington next November. I shall be glad to have you sell any hay you can for me from the balance of the section.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

313

April 4 2.

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions,

53 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

My dear Friends:

Several years ago Miss Kelsey, against the judgment of Mr. Kelly and myself, sent one of the Alaskan girls to Portland. She had met upon her vacation East and become pleased with a lady in Portland, who said that she would like to have an Alaskan girl to bring up as her own. Miss Kelsey, without inquiring into the character of the woman, her religious belief, or anything about her, sent the girl to her. We learned afterwards that the woman was a Unitarian. She soon became tired of the girl and set her adrift.

Friends of the mission found her and placed her in the government training school near Salem, Oregon. Mr. Kelly on his way East visited the school and had an interview with her, and he says that in his estimation she had made no progress since she left Sitka, and is not receiving as efficient training as she would receive at Sitka. She is unhappy in her present position and ought to be sent back to Alaska.

Her passage money will be from $60 to $75. Mr. Kelly is to start on his return in a few days, and if the Committee can pay the travelling expenses of this girl, he will be glad to take the trouble of going for her and seeing her safely landed in Sitka school.

Please bring this up before the proper authorities at once.

[illegible] time to lose. I am sorry that I did not know of it [illegible] to tell you about it before.

It seems to me that we have no discretionary power in the matter. I think it is our duty to return the girl to the place from which she was very unwisely taken. But that cannot be helped now: the only thing left is to get her back as best we can.

Please let me hear from you as soon as you can on this subject.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education for Alaska.

(Copy) Training School,

Sitka, Alaska, March 23, 1882.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

By this mail I learn from Mr. Boyd that the Board will do nothing but "wait" at present. After General Assembly, there is a prospect of some one's coming up here to look into the past work and decide. I did not make the trip to New York for nothing. No "childs play" about it. There were grave reasons why some action should have benn at once taken. Of course, I admit that their judgment is best in all these things. However, I have notified the Secretaries that I desire my accounts and other matters adjusted at that time, and shall under no circumstances, I think, remain. I see no good in a repetition of the Kelly experiences. He did great good here, and under terrible obstacles. I will under no consideration serve them under such circumstances. The field of Christian Education is too broad for that.

I shall now hold everything in abeyance for the conclusions of the visiting officers to be made known. The drainage and other matters which should be attended to will remain just as they are because I do not feel authorized to take any steps at all.

When I was in Washington in April last, I had learned some inside facts about this place, and although I said nothing to you about them, I had almost resolved to reconsider my acceptance. Much as I should have enjoyed seeing you in November I resolved to pass right through westward, for then the Board could not think that I had received any impressions from you. I was careful as to no communications with Mr. Kelly for the same reasons.

Letter from Alfred Docking 2

When I reached here, things were far worse than I had ever been informed. When the names of two previous superintendents, A.J. Davis and William A. Kelly, are held up as having been total failures and the name of every teacher and missionary who has ever been here is given a round of hard criticism, it is full time that some one should begin to wonder whether the informants are all right. Directly to me these matters have been stated, so that I do not depend upon "hear-say'.

The name of William Kelly is respected by myself and wife more every day. His work was blasted here, and the people who made statements to the Board about him have told me they did it and repeated the statements to me during the first few days of my stay here. Since then they have been very careful.

Everything you have had done about the church has been openly and dirtily criticised to me by parties.

I am very much disgusted with the condition of Sitka. There is no opportunity for good work as a result of the best effort put forth by anyone. No man in the position Mr. Kelly was could possibly have reached what the Board desires. It was useless to expect it without changing some matters so that he had his hands free and was supported.

I will try with the April issue to make the little paper go. It must have some more matter from the various places in Alaska.

I shall send some numbers down to Portland to Assembly. I have resigned. You said in yours when I passed Washington that you wanted to know what I proposed to do.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED DOCKING.

355

April 8 2.

The Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions,

53 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y.

Dear Friends:

I send through you to the Secretaries of the Home Mission Board a copy of a letter from Professor Alfred Docking. When you have read it please pass it over to the Secretaries.

Unless prompt and suitable action is taken with regard to Sitka matters, your school will be in a very poor condition to show to the visiting delegation from the General Assembly.

If I mistake not, the Board has sooner or later got to let the Superintendent be superintendent. While theoretically they have expressed their willingness to do that, yet practically both the Board and the Woman's Executive Committee have so hampered the superintendent of that school that it is impossible for the work to go on as smoothly and efficiently as it ought.

I see that Professor Docking has met with the same difficulties as Professor Kelly had before him, and that Professor Docking does not propose to stand it, and you will have the same experience with every man fitted to be at the head of that school. No man competent to be superintendent of a school like the Sitka school will stand such treatment.

I hope the Board will at once write to Professor Docking and refuse to accept his resignation. I hope that you will further state to him that when Dr. Thwing's present contract expires, it will not be

renewed, and that such changes as he wishes in the present teaching force will be made, for I presume that on no other conditions will you be able to retain him, or any other strong man there.

My heart bleeds for poor Sitka. There is danger of our work going all to pieces there just as it has already done at Fort Wrangell.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Genl. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

2554

April 3 [illegible] 2.

To the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions,
53 Fifth Ave. New York City, N. Y.

Dear Brethren:

I send you a copy of a letter just received from Professor Docking. He seems to be hampered in his administration just as Mr. Kelly was before him. I have understood in my conversations with you that you were all agreed that the Superintendent of that school should have the choice of his teachers and employees, and be held strictly accountable for the efficient management of the school. But I know that during Professor Kelly's term that he had very little to do with the selection or retaining of his teachers, and that under that condition of things the teachers were encouraged to practical insubordination. You all know you did not intend that I should blame the Com, but that was the result.

It seems that Professor Docking feels the same difficulties and does not propose to submit, as Mr. Kelly did, and therefore to resign.

In my judgment there is no use of accepting his resignation, for any other man you can select, who is enough of a man to be the superintendent of that school, will do just as Professor Docking has done. You will be put to the expense of sending one man after another up there, and when each one finds out the situation, he will resign, until you are willing to place the management of the school fully and unreservedly in the hands of the superintendent.

I hope that you will see your way clear to write to Mr. Docking that the changes he has recommended and asked for, shall be made that neither Dr. Thwing nor any other teacher whose removal he has requested shall be re-appointed after the present contract has expired.

That is the only way to get along up there.

It is a good thing for a committee from the board to visit all these stations just as often as possible, but a committee staying there for 24 hours or even over a steamer for one or two weeks cannot understand the situation as thoroughly as does the Superintendent who has the responsibility of the schools.

I fear if Professor Docking's resignation is accepted, the school will be so thoroughly disorganized that by the time the special delegation goes up from the General Assembly we will be ashamed of the school that has been our pride and glory in that section of the mission work.

I do trust that by keeping inefficient teachers at work, we may not repeat the great blunder that has been made at Wrangell, where, by the retaining of Mr. McKay, our church has gone all to pieces.

I hope you will excuse the warmth with which I write. I have prayed and labored and contributed of my own means so largely towards the building up of the Sitka mission, that I cannot see the work pulled down and disorganized without having a very heavy heart.

I would have been very glad to have had Mr. Kelly retained, and I was perfectly willing to have Professor Doolittle although a stranger to me, and was and am ready to give him my cheerful support [illegible], but I feel that the Board itself, through its unwilling-

ness to listen to the superintendent and myself (who are more thoroughly acquainted with the ins and outs of the work than any one else), is standing in the way of the best interests of the school, and that is very discouraging.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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F.M.R.

April 8 2.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Knowing the deep interest you are taking in Alaska, and your purpose to secure the best men possible for appointments to places of trust, I respectfully enclose for your consideration a letter from Rev. E. S. Willard, a missionary whom I have known for years and in whose judgment I have the utmost confidence. Moreover I am personally acquainted with both Mr. Heid and Mr. Olds, applicants for the position of Trustee at Juneau, Alaska, under the new town site law of Congress.

Mr. Heid is a Christian, trustworthy man, and the leading lawyer of the Alaska bar. While Mr. Olds is an ignorant man and a whiskey saloon keeper.

The force of an election was got up by the saloon men and run in their interests.

Juneau by the census has 498 men of voting age and the town claims many more. And yet at the so called election they polled only 116 votes, of which sixty-two were for the saloon candidate and fifty-four for the "law and order candidate".

(Secretary)

I trust that in the interests of honesty and efficiency, you will see your way clear to adhere to your former purpose of appointing Mr. John G. Reid, trustee for the town of Juneau, Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

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COPY.

Juneau, Alaska, March 24, 1892.

Dr. Jackson,

Dear Bro.

The town has had an election running Mr. Heid and Mr. Olds for Trustee for town of Juneau. I said I was going to write up the affair for you. Mr. Ward (who is with me -- "batching") says he will write to Senator Mitchell. Mr. Heid is going to write to Dolph, he may also write to you, but should he not, this is how the affair stands. Mr. Heid was persuaded to run in the election that was gotten up by a few of the people. Blackett and Coon had heard that Mr. Heid was favorably spoken of in Washington in regard to the matter and they determined to fight him because of the action that Mr. Heid had taken in regard to the whiskey smuggling business so they put in a saloon keeper Olds to contest with one, Thorp the butcher. At the last moment almost Mr. Heid was put in and an election resulted, Olds 52, Heid 54. It is a known fact that the book keeper for Nowells, who has charge of the business until Nowell's return, threatened many men into voting against their wish or not voting at all, by saying that they would lose their standing with the company if they voted for Heid etc. Other tricks were played, such as barring out water front parties (who were all with one exception in favor of Heid). Think of such parties as Koehler and James would not vote at all because of the Nowell threat or

rather threat of the book keeper.

After the election Olds and a few others got on a big drunk. If this name is brought before the Secretary, I hope influence will be brought to bear to defeat its appointment as we do not want law breakers and smugglers of every description to hold our property in trust. There is upwards of two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of the town in favor of Mr. Reid as Trustee.

Fraternally,

(Signed) Eugene S. Willard.

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Washington D.C. Apr 8th 92

Mr C.V. Bauta

Cashier Merchants Natl Bk. N.Y.C

Dear Sir

I inclose you Checks of Cockran & Walsh on Chase National Bk N.Y.C No 8902 for $87.50; #8910 for 442.69/100; #9053 for $60; Margaret S. Watson on Bk of Montreal No 173 for $125. And John H. Voorhees on 1st Natl Bk. Amsterdam N.Y. for $454.10 Making a total of $1169.19/100 Which please place to my Credit on your books -

Very Truly Yours

Shelton Jackson

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April 8th
Washington D.C. 2

Mr E. C. Kilbourne & Co
P.O. Box 506 Epler Block
815 - 2nd st Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check for One thousand dollars ($1000) which you will safely invest on Note and Mortgage in the name (of My wife). Mary V. Jackson at 10 per ct interest

Please acknowledge receipt

My wifes address is Mrs Sheldon Jackson U.S. Bureau of Education. Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

201

April 8 2.

Rev. L. P. Jones,

Delanco, N. J.

Dear Sir:

When the Presbytery meets you will please have them dismiss you to the Presbytery of Alaska. Then send yourletter of dismissal to me as Stated Clerk at Washington so that I can get you on our list for the report to the next General Assembly.

You had better write to Mr. C. D. Eaton, #55 Fifth Ave., New York, with regard to your transportation, and he will furnish you with tickets across the continent at reduced rate. I presume he will be able to arrange for you ~~to be able~~ to stop off at Sioux City to visit your wife's parents. I think they will also be able to advance you money on your salary.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

183

April 9 2.

Mrs. L. H. Daggett,

Lynden, Whatcom Co., Washington.

Dear Madam:

Yours is received. In reply I would state that the only power at present to hold children at Unalaska is the official paper of Captain Healy occupying the position of a Court of Justice of the Peace. On the 15th of last October Captain Healy placed in the school four children until they should be of age.

The U. S. Commissioner at Unalaska left last fall: he had refused to take any action in the matter. I understand that the position of Commissioner is vacant, and I throw out as a hint that it would be a good thing for you to write the Hon. John Allen and also the Hon. H. M. Teller, U. S. Senators, and ask if a Methodist cannot be appointed to that position, so that you may be sure of having some one who is in sympathy with your work. Senator Allen is an active Methodist, and being from the State of Washington, nearest to Alaska, ought to have the appointing of some of the Alaskan officials.

Unofficially I would say that your letter to the Commissioner of Education is received, and I presume will be replied to in the course of a few days, but to comfort you till you hear from him, I would say unofficially that this Bureau has no intention whatever of putting up a school building at Unalaska. At present we have no money to do it, if we wished to do it. This does not bind the Commissioner

I expect to leave here about May1 and reach Unalaska about

the latter part of May, when I hope to meet you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska

344

April 9 2.

Rev. H. S. Willard,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Sir:

Yours of March 24th is received. I think the Presbytery you and Mr. McKay organized was a "sort" of a presbytery.

I hope, however, that Brother McKay will behave himself when he gets to the Assembly. He has been reported as being healed of his-brout from his tongue.

I also notr what you say with regard to the election at Juneau. I have already written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior on the subject and I will try to see him in person.

Very truly yours.

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

C O P Y.

Douglas, Alaska,

March 20, '92.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir:

It has been with considerable anxiety that the Missionaries of Alaska view the pending legislation in regard to our liquor laws.

This country most surely does not need more whiskey, but rather less.

It is heartrending very at the present status, but, surely an increase in the consumption of smuggled whiskey will not lessen crime nor raise the tone of society. What we need evidently is so to frame so enforce the present liquor laws with probably some amendments to more clearly define positions, penalties, requirements etc. on various other subjects outside the liquor business. It is reasonable to suppose that if the general Government would expend the sum of the present expenses, outside of salaries, toward a successful eradication of intoxicants from the Territory that there would soon be a wonderful change in the state of things existing. This could only be done by providing [illegible] by the thousands, having them manned by [illegible] officers, provided with authority to search every [illegible] suspected of having liquor. These small steam vessels need not cost over $20,000 or $000 dollars each and the result would largely pay for themselves by collecting duties on smuggled goods as well as save expenses in our

mock courts of justice.

I had quite an interview with Deputy U. S. Marshal Harry Boursin last evening in regard to various topics of interest to one living in Alaska. He remarked that "to find an Indian that did not indulge in strong drink would be to find one that could be relied on in most every way, and that one that drank was capable of committing any crime". This being true, and I do not doubt it, the big thing for the bettering of the natives is to pulverize the rum traffic, and second, to somehow bring the law to bear in the almost universal prostitution going on among them. It is very discouraging to see the many bright girls coming out of the Mission Homes and Training Schools only to soon live lives of open shame. At the end of two more years some of our girls will leave the Home here to try life's battle on the beach--that they will prove too weak to resist the incursions of some vile white man will only verify the history of past events.

Mr. Boursin tells me that he thinks that the murderers of Mr. Edwards and the two natives will be held answerable to the charge of manslaughter. The evidence is clear that Campbell and Elliott had whiskey on board their sloop and also that Mr. Edwards saw his Indians drinking whiskey and that he did not lay hands on the two men until these facts were fully ascertained, and in proceeding to tie the men and securing the cargo of smuggled whiskey, he was acting entirely within the bounds of the law as a law abiding citizen, and his

obligations as such, to uphold the requirements of the law. The Marshal tells me that any citizen can make an arrest when detecting a violation of law, therefore it seems strange that Campbell should be held for such a charge when the evidence is perfectly clear that there was a triple murder committed to cover up and prevent a detection in crime already existing. It was my privilege to visit the scene of the tragedy, upon receiving the news of the murder from Sitka January 24, I immediately chartered the "Yukon" to go down to Kake. I felt that this was due the memory of Charles H. Edwards, not only because of his connection with the Quaker Church but because of his worth as a man and because of the responsible position the Government had placed him in.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. E. Connett, M.D.

April 11 2.

W. J. Arkell, Esq.,
Editor and Proprietor of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Sir:

During the summer of 1890 in the prosecution of my regular work of establishing schools in Alaska, I visited all the leading native villages on the coast of Alaska from the Aleutian Islands to Point Barrow at the northern extremity of the continent, also hundreds of miles along the Siberian coast.

One result of that trip was to learn that the coast Eskimo of Arctic Alaska are in a starving condition.

Upon my return the attention of the government was called to the condition of the natives and legislation was introduced into Congress providing for the introduction into Alaska of the domesticated reindeer of Siberia. This will provide not only present relief but also a permanent and self-perpetuating food supply for the future.

In the summer of 1891, I was again sent by the government to Arctic Alaska and Siberia for further information with regard to the practicability and expediency of introducing domesticated reindeer into Alaska, and upon my return brought 16 reindeer with me to the Aleutian Islands.

The information proving satisfactory, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has

placed the enterprise in my charge, and I leave early in May on the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear" for the purchase and transportation of tame reindeer into Alaska.

In order to create a favorable public sentiment to sustain Congress in this action, and in order further to popularize the movement, I would like an opportunity to furnish you with letters and photographs of the trip. The dotted red line on the enclosed map gives, approximately, the trip. You will notice that it covers a region that has not been written up or illustrated, and one that will prove as interesting to your readers as the letters of Messrs. Wells, Shanz and Glave in Southeastern Alaska.

You will further notice that it covers the region of the Bering Sea troubles: also the operations of the whalers.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepherd and Dr. Field of whose papers I have been a correspondent, have kindly furnished me letters to you.

President Harrison has known me and my work favorably for twenty years past. I have been over 14 years in the Alaska work.

If you wish to secure my services this summer, please let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

379

April 13 1892 2.

Professor Alfred Docking,

Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Sir:

Yours of March 25 is received, and am glad that you are firm with the Board, but disapprove of your resignation as that will not help matters at all. If you insist on resigning, the Board will be compelled to send some one else and if he has your experience he will resign and this will be repeated until the mission is demoralized and broken up.

~~Now~~ I think the better way is for you to stand at your post and and firmly insist upon the changes necessary and you will get them.

You went there after prayer for divine guidance: God led you there knowing well the difficulties you would have to meet, and now I hope you will not run away from the place where he has placed you. Like Luther, "take your stand and stick to it," and by your firmness you will secure the needed changes in the method of the Board in conducting its industrial schools that will not only bless the Sitka school but all the schools similarly situated. You are contending for a principal that all the industrial schools are interested in, and Sitka may as well have the honor of fighting it out, and I think you are the man to do it.

The criticisms you mention with regard to myself and others connected with the mission work I have been used to for the last 30 years till I have become old and tough. It is always a great satis-

faction to me that the Savior knows and it makes very little difference whether my brethren misjudge me or not.-- time will make it all right. Remember it is always darkest just before dawn. Mr. Kelly had very blue times when he first went to Sitka and reproached himself for going there, but times grew brighter and by his going he accomplished a very great preparatory work.

Now you take hold of the work and try to lift it another step upward. I have never found that I could do anything in the Lord's work that was not a severe strain at the commencement. So do not be discouraged nor cast down: do not lose heart and run away, but just stand and fight it out, and if there is any way in which I can help you, let me know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 13 2.

Miss Cassia Patton,

Secretary of the Society of Natural History and Ethnology,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Madam:

Yours of March 24th with regard to the museum and library building is received: please extend my thanks to the Society for the same.

I shall make arrangements during the summer or fall for the erection of a fire-proof building.

Please ask the Society to take the matter under consideration, and to make recommendations to me concerning it. i would like to know the best building for the purpose. Shall it be a building with brick walls, or will an earthquake shake that down? Shall it be a framw building covered with corrugated iron?

Your reply will probably reach me sooner if directed to me at Unalaska, as I leave Washington for that place early in May.

I shall be glad to receive any suggestion the Society may make with regard to the building.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

350

April 15

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepherd,

42 East 72d St., New York City, N. Y.

My Dear Friend:

Yours of yesterday is received and I am glad that the arrangements for the girls meet with your hearty approval. I also thank you very much for your continued interest in Point Barrow.

I will arrange with Miss Pettee for the girls, and will also arrange for the payment of the bills every six months. Your first payment will probably be next December.

Since I was at your house Mrs. Jackson has had a very severe surgical operation and has suffered both from pain and from extreme weakness and has been unable to lift her head from the pillow, but she is commencing slightly to mend and the physicians assure us that she will have better health than for years past when she recovers her strength again. I confidently expect that she will be able to leave her bed [illegible] completion to leave for Arctic Alaska and Siberia about May 1st.

You will be glad to know that the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives have both reported favorably for an appropriation of $15,000 for reindeer. This will probably secure the passage of the bill at this session. I am now ordering herds for the Kotzebue district, to arrive even this summer at least [illegible]

[illegible] that we have proposed to do for Alaska

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Ped'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

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April 15

[illegible] Shepherd,

[illegible] New York City, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

I enclose you Mr. Arnell's letter, the plain English of which is that he does not think my letters interesting enough to pay. I mean, also, you remember, he had long letters week after week, sometimes with full illustrations, from three exploring parties in Southeast Alaska, so that his statement that he wants to give the passing news and has no room for my articles is simply an excuse. Further, his article was written for each detail after the election, as he could not [illegible] from me by that time.

[illegible] am not particular in the matter, and I shall now [illegible] Monthly.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible] Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Washington D.C April 16 2

Capt S. A. Knowles

Dear Sir

Please purchase and Ship to "Capt M. A. Healy. Point Barrow Alaska" the enclosed bill for a Coal House at that point

Send bill for same to me. Care Capt Healy on the Bear & When I join the vessel at Puget Sound I will send you draft for the Amount

Very Truly Yours

Thedeon Jackson

73

Washington April 16 2

Messrs S. Foster & Co
San Francisco. Cal

Dear Sir

Please purchase for me the following trade goods and ask Capt Healy if he will kindly allow them to be sent aboard the Bear

20 - ¼ Sacks of flour
6 Cases Pilot-Bread
2 " ½ lb. Cans Powder
4 Boxes Bar Lead
1 Box Plug tobacco
1 Bale drill
5 M Caps
50 papers Glovers Needles
1 Doz 8 in Butcher Knives

Mark each package plainly | Jackson |

Send bill to me by Captain Healy and I will mail you a draft from Puget Sound -

Very truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. April 18th 2

Mr Ames Forbes

Amsterdam N.Y.

Dear Cousin

Yours of the 16th is just received And I return you the personal notes as you request. I had Mr Co understood you and approved you preferred the Trustee notes. I will secure myself by a Trustee note and second Mortgage on the Property -

Much obliged for the loan -

Many in getting Strength slowly -

Truly Yours

Skelton Jackson

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Washington April 18 2

Mr C. V. Dauta
Cashier Merchants National Bank
New York City

Dear Sir

I inclose you draft of 1st Nat'l Bk of Galesburg Ills on Importers & Traders Nat'l Bk of New York for $1870.54/100; the Carlisle Deposit Bk. on Koenitze Brothers New York for $61.96/100; and Cochran & Walsh St Paul on the Chase Nat'l Bk of New York for $32- Aggregating $2000.70/100, which place to my Credit on your books-

I also mail you my bank book to be written up. When done please remail to me at Bureau of Education Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. April 18th 72

Two years after date for value received I promise to pay to James Forbes, Executor of the Estate of John L. Forbes deceased, the Sum of ten thousand dollars ($10.000.00) with interest at Six per Cent per Annum

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. April 18th 1872

Seven Months after date for value received I promise to pay to James Forbes, Executor of the Estate of John L. Forbes deceased, the Sum of Two thousand dollars ($2000.00) With interest at 6 per Cent per annum

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. April 15 2

Two years after date for value received, we, the Undersigned Trustees of Apartment House on North West Corner of intersection of New Hampshire Avenue and Oregon Avenue in the City of Washington D.C. do hereby promise to pay to Sheldon Jackson the Sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10.000) with interest at Six per Cent per Annum This note is Secured by a Second Mortgage on the above Apartment house property.

John M Gregory. } Trustees
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. April 16. 1892

Seven Months after date for Value Received, we, the Undersigned Trustees of Apartment House on North West Corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Oregon Avenue in the City of Washington D.C. do hereby promise to pay Sheldon Jackson the Sum of Two Thousand dollars ($2000) with interest at Six per Cent per Annum

This Note is Secured by a Second Mortgage on the above Apartment House property

John M Gregory. } Trustees.
Sheldon Jackson

April 18 2.

To the editor of Harper's Weekly.

Franklin Square, New York city, N. Y.

Sir:

During the summer of 1890 in the prosecution of my regular work of establishing schools in Alaska, I visited all the leading native villages on the coast of Alaska from the Aleutian islands to Point Barrow at the northern extremity of the continent: I also touched at several points in Siberia and coasted for hundreds of miles along its shores.

One result of that trip was the discovery of the fact that the coast Eskimo of Arctic Alaska are in a starving condition.

Upon my return, the attention of the government was called to the condition of the natives, and legislation was introduced into Congress providing for the introduction into Alaska of the domesticated reindeer of Siberia. The introduction of reindeer will provide not only present relief but also a permanent and self-perpetuating food supply for the future.

In the summer of 1891, I was again sent by the government to Arctic Alaska and Siberia for further investigation with regard to the practicability and efficiency of introducing domesticated reindeer into Alaska, and upon my return brought sixteen reindeer with me to the Aleutian islands.

The information proving satisfactory, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has placed the enterprise in my charge, and I leave early in May on the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear" for the purchase and transportation of tame reindeer into Alaska.

In order to create a favorable public sentiment to sustain Congress in this action, and in order further to popularize the movement, I would like an opportunity to furnish you with letters and photographs of the trip.

The dotted red line on the enclosed map shows, approximately, the route. You will notice that it traverses a region that has not been written up nor illustrated, and one that will no doubt prove interesting to your readers.

You will further notice that it covers the region of the Bering Sea troubles and also the fishing grounds of the whalers.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepherd and Dr. Field, of whose papers I have been a correspondent, and also General John Eaton, Ex-U. S. Commissioner of Education, have kindly furnished letters to you.

I have been for more than fourteen years engaged in extending a school system over Alaska.

If you wish my services during the coming summer, please let me hear from you.

I am,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

I am in receipt of an article in the Washington Star written by Evan Petroff, Special Agent in charge of the Alaska census, relating to the introduction of tame reindeer into that Territory.

Mr. Petroff is writing of a country and people he has never seen and of whom his ideas are gathered from writers and theorists who think they must find something extraordinary and marvelous in the conditions of life in Arctic regions in order to impose their little knowledge upon the public as thorough and authentic.

When this project was first mentioned Mr. Petroff started out to oppose it by stating that it could not be accomplished because the Tchucktchis of Siberia from superstitions would not sell reindeer to white men. This Dr. Jackson and I disproved of last summer by actually purchasing sixteen of the animals and making arrangements with the Tchuckthis all along the Siberian coast for the purchase of all the animals needed should the project receive the Government's aid. Mr. Petroff now comes over to Alaska for further objections and makes statements equally false and erroneous as his first.

Starvation when it comes to the natives of Arctic Alaska comes from natural causes and is made more frequent by the presence and pursuits of white men in the region. When it comes it is immediate; it cannot be reached from civilization on account of the short season of navigation, and must be met with something at hand and I know of no better means of avoiding it than the presence in the Territory of properly distributed herds of reindeer that will furnish food, clothing and transportation to these people. The whales and walrus are not so

much reduced in numbers as Mr. Petroff says, but by persistent hunting by white men are being driven to remote places and made more difficult of capture so that they can not be reached by the natives.

The carcasses of the whales killed by the whalers do not drift on the shores of the Arctic for the current sets off the shores on both sides of the ocean and everything goes off with the ice.

The hair seals do furnish a large part of the food supply of the Alaska Eskimo but obey natural conditions and while numerous in certain localities at one time, at another are not to be found at all. The wholesale starvation on St. Lawrence Island in 1878-79 was from this cause and not from liquor as Mr. Petroff and others claim. The only village on the Island, that at North West Cape, where white men visited to trade and where the natives could procure liquor, was the only village that survived the winter without death except from natural causes, the outlying and remote ones, where the traders never went, being wholly swept out of existence.

Fish form a very small part of the food of these people for they are not abundant in the waters and there are but few streams in the country; the supply caught at the summer camps being hardly enough for immediate use. It has not been represented that the canneries have absorbed the fish supply of the Eskimo for there are no canneries in Arctic Alaska, but when several years ago one was proposed at Nothan Inlet I discouraged it for the reason that it would

take away what little the natives could catch. Mr. Petroff says the Eskimo regret the extinction of the walrus more on account of the ivory which furnishes them a small means of trade and out of which they make their trinkets. This is not the case. The skin of the walrus covers their boats and houses, the blubber and meat are food to them and the bones make their implements and surely all these are of more importance to a people who have a hard struggle for existence than trinkets, etc. of which they have but few. In the courses of my cruises in the Arctic I have often killed walrus for the skins to be mounted in the National and other museums and have found the natives everywhere very glad to skin and cut up the animals for the meat alone.

The presence of wild reindeer in Alaska would not operate against the introduction of the tame animals into the Territory and the tame deer would not mingle and wander off with the wild ones for the same wild deer are found all over North East Siberia and the only mingling is that often times the wild deer come into and join the herds of tame ones.

Mr. Petroff made a two or three weeks' visit to Nunivak Island, which is hardly Arctic Alaska, during a season of plenty. He says he did not see a single reindeer garment. He was there in the middle of the summer when the natives do not use reindeer clothing which is reserved for winter and is the only kind that can be used during that season. This fact Mr. Petroff does not seem to know. The "Laps" and the Tchucktchis are not the only people who have

tame reindeer. They are found in all the Arctic regions from ~~from~~ the shores of the North Sea to East Cape and as far south as Northern China. Mr. Petroff may know something of the "Lapa" of Russia but his statements show he knows nothing of the Tshucktchis of Siberia or the Eskimo of Alaska. The Tchucktchis do combine the two pursuits of whaling and fishing and herding deer. The most extensive whaler on the Siberian Coast, Quoharie at Indian Point, has a herd of one hundred or more reindeer that he keeps in reserve for the same reason it is proposed to introduce the animals into Alaska -- to guard against want when whaling and fishing fail as they often do -- and has the herd tended by members of his own family. And every man in his village (the largest in the country) who is able has his own flock, large or small as the case may be, and the animals are all held in a community herd tended at different times by the different owners and kept for times of need. There is no village on that coast able to own them that has not its herd in the same way.

It will not be difficult to teach the Alaska Eskimo to care for the deer for they are much the same people found in Siberia, and now that the idea has been presented to them many of the more wealthy are ready to buy herds for themselves if they can be procured. The Eskimo are not the superstitious benighted people Mr. Petroff would make them out but are quick to perceive and learn anything to their advantage. They have grasped the idea eagerly and everywhere I have found them more than anxious to be given the opportunity of engaging

in a pursuit that means so much to them.

The Eskimo dogs are enemies to deer but are scavengers and not hunters and no great difficulty is experienced with them in Siberia. I have seen herds of reindeer rest unmolested within two or three miles of a village filled with dogs, and those required in the deer camps are easily kept tied up or hobbled and in some instances are themselves taught to assist in herding the deer.

Cattle for the white men were not rained upon the earth by the flood but increased from small beginnings, just as it is proposed the reindeer shall increase in Alaska, and I fail to see in what way it will be a hardship upon the Eskimo to provide him a more valuable substitute in the tame reindeer for the wild animals he now hunts with dwindling success. What relavancy the garbled extracts of the manner the Eskimo kills wild reindeer Mr. Petroff makes of a letter of Mr. Henry D. Wolffe, which in its entirety was written to show the benefit tame reindeer would be to the country, and of the report of Lieutenant J. C. Cantwell of an exploration of the Kowak River has to the question I cannot fathom. If Mr. Petroff had quoted further from the report of Lieutenant Cantwell's report which was part of the report of the cruise of the U. S. Revenue Steamer "Corwin" under my command in 1885 he would have shown that the expedition first suggested the introduction of tame reindeer into the country by Mr. Townsend of the Fish Commission who accompanied Lieutenant Cantwell as naturalist. The suggestion was not pursued at the time because of the seeming impossibility

of the Revenue Marine Bureau to handle the project. But now being taken up in connection with the Bureau of Education, with the small amount proposed by Senator Teller's bill the project in every way promises success. The missionaries, miners and traders in the Yukon district heartily favor the project and see in it a solution of many of the difficulties of existence in the country.

Mr. Petroff possibly opposes the raising of reindeer in Alaska from the knowledge he gained in raising silver-gray foxes on Green Island and may think there is something underneath this as there is under that, that can not be told, but as a prominent writer says, that is another story.

I have not told the many benefits to Alaskans, white or native, that the introduction of tame reindeer into the country will give but answered Mr. Petroff's statements which are either false or based on erroneous information like much of his census. I think my long service in the country and among its people better entitles me to speak of what will benefit it than this man who while he writes so much of Arctic Alaska and the Eskimo has never been in that part of the country.

C O P Y.

N. Width
Importer & Commission Merchant of
Scandinavian Products,
53 Broadway,
Room 29.

Cable Address "Puncheon, New York".

607 Penn. Mutual Building.

Philadelphia, Pa. April 15, 1892

Bureau of Education,
Washington.

I received your favor of the 14th and a pamphlet which I have read with great interest. If reindeer can be imported in Alaska from Siberia and if there exist abundance of reindeer moss in Alaska, the facilities for realizing the plan are rather great.

Besides the advantages mentioned in the pamphlet, there exists one, to which I want to call your attention:

The great commercial importance.

To Sweden and Norway it is not only the Laplanders who live on reindeer; smoked reindeer meat and smoked tongues are sold everywhere in the said countries and the hides are in great demand, tanned to a soft skin (used for gloves, military riding trousers etc.)

There are merchants in Stockholm, the only trade of whom is in Lapland products, and the skins (dried and with the hairs on are exported by the thousands to Germany & England. I sold myself, 1878 about 5000 such skins to a firm in Leipzig, Germany. The Norwegian Preserving Co. use large quantities of

reindeer meat for canning and fresh it is considered a delicacy. Russia exports fresh reindeer meat, frozen, in carloads to Germany.

The price of smoked hams is in Sweden about 10-9c a lb., of smoked tongues 8-10c apiece (or a pair, I cannot exactly remember which, of dried hides, with hair on, $1 1/4 -- 1 3/4 apiece, and more if they are not "wormbitten". The Swedish reindeer have mostly a kind of insect which lays its eggs in their skins; this causes holes which are seen in the skin when tanned, and diminish their value. The hairs are in great demand for the filling of life saving apparatuses (buoys etc.), while they possess buoyancy in a wondrous degree. The best existing glue is made of reindeer horns. If I were sure of getting a trade in these articles and had the money, I would not consider it a moment, but go to Alaska at the first opportunity and make a fortune in 10 years.

The number of reindeer killed for the trade (besides what the Lapplanders use for themselves) is yearly 12--15000 in Norway probably 6-7000, besides Sweden imports large quantities of meat and skins from Finland.

In 1881 I visited the Fair in Nischnij Novgorod, Russia, and became there acquainted with a merchant from Mahangel, who had brought to the Fair 3000 pair smoked tongues and 5000 tanned skins (the tanned skins have a value of $2--3 apiece). A Swedish Dragoon regiment wear trousers, exclusively made of tanned reindeer skins (no other material permitted).

I think these facts might be of some interest. Captain Healy says in his letter: "If the Government will be compelled to feed the Eskimo it will cost

over $1,000,000." If the Government realize the plan of domesticating reindeer, it would probably bring a good yearly income to the U. S.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) N. Width.

I should be very much pleased to learn later on, how far the project succeeds and what steps the Government will take; if I move to Puget Sound next fall I shall probably make a trip to Alaska.

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Washington Apr 18 2

Mrs Winslow

Yours of April 1st is received And I have been daily expecting to hear from you, as your friend was to return to the City not later than April 6th.

I am anxious to get it settled up before leaving the City, as it will be pleasanter to attend to it in person, than to place it in the hands of another for Collection -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. Apr 18 2

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis

Dear Sir

I inclose you the Coupon note of Messrs Stewart & Brett for $292.50 due April 1st.

Please Collect and Send Check for same to order of Mary F. Jackson

Her Address is
Mrs Sheldon Jackson
Bureau of Education
Washington
D.C.

Very Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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Washington D.C. April 18th 2

Messrs Wm G. Sprague & Co

Denver

Dear Friends

I inclose you Coupon note of Wm Nollie for $20 due March 1st And also Coupon Note of H.H. Lapt due Mar 2nd. Please Collect and ~~mail~~ send Check to order of Mary F. Jackson And Mail to ~~me~~

Mrs Sheldon Jackson

Bureau of Education

Washington D.C.

I leave in two weeks for Alaska

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Washington D.C. Apr 18 2

Messrs Cochran & Walsh
St Paul

Dear Sirs

I inclose you Coupon note of H. B. Beard due April 25th for $17.50 and of C. M. Ferris for $84 due April 25th Please collect and send Check to order of Mary T. Jackson. Please address her

Mrs Sheldon Jackson
Bureau of Education
Washington
D.C.

I leave for Alaska in about 10 days

Memoranda of Sheldon Jackson in Connection with Education furnished at the request of Hon John Eaton

1864. Started Miss Matt. Rice & Miss M. R. Andrews in the organization of the Rochester Seminary Female Institute

Utah

1871 Secured Rev Josiah Welch for Salt Lake City, which resulted in the Commencement of the "Salt Lake Collegiate Institute" April 15, 1875

1875 March 3 Secured Rev Duncan J. McMillan who organized the "Wasatch Academy" which was the first "gentile" School in the Mormons Afterwards Dr McMillan was President of the "Montana College" at Deer Lodge Montana. He also organized Schools at Ogden. Ephraim and Monroe Utah.

1875 November Secured Rev George Bird, who opened Schools at Battle Creek Utah.

1871 Secured Rev Edward E. Baylis who opened September 4th 1871 at Corinne Utah "The Rocky Mountain Female Academy" with Miss Mary E. Heffleman Principal.

1877 Secured Rev George Leonard who started a School at Payson Utah with Mrs S. Frazier teacher, and one at Springville Utah with Miss Anna Noble teacher

1878 Secured Rev S. L. Gillespie who April 15 established a School at Malad with Miss Lizzie Welch teacher, and also one in May at Bilbon

1878. Secured Rev and Mrs Calvin Park and Miss Kirby for Logan City Utah. Where they established a Academy & Schools in Cache Valley Utah.

1878 Secured Rev G. N. Gallagher who on Sept 16th opened "The Ogden Educational Institute"

Afterwards secured a number of teachers for Utah, and assisted largely in the Collection of funds for the erection of School houses and teachers Residences

January 1st 1872 there were 29 of these Schools in Utah with 50 teachers and 1275 pupils, and in Idaho 3 Schools, 5 teachers and 100 pupils.

Montana.

1872 Secured Rev Lyman D. Crittenden who in connection with his daughter established the "Gallatin Valley Academy"

New Mexico

In 1872 Secured Rev James M. Roberts who opened School work among the Mexicans at Taos.

In 1876 went with and Assisted Rev John Menaul in opening a School at Taos. the first school to the New Mexicans

the 1st Miss Mrs M. E. Griffith to open a School at Albuquerque. N. Mexico.

Sept 5. 1880 - Miss Anna M. Pierce to open a School at Messilla

Oct 1. 1880 Mrs L. J. Mc Mahon to join the School at Santa Fe.

1880 Schools in Pueblos of Jemez, Isleta and Albuquerque; Large Boarding and Industrial School at Albuquerque -

1881. Jan 8th Jos. A. Menaul to Albuquerque

1881 Jan 3. Rev Jo Mc Gaughey to School at Santa Fe

1881 April 5. Miss Harriet M. Harris to School at Jemez.

1881 May 28 Miss M. L. Allison and Miss Belle Everett. School at Santa Fe.

1881. July 11 Miss Harris to School Jemez Hot Springs

1881 Sept 22 Miss Maggie Fleming to Indian Chico (New Mex) School

1881 Sept 27 Mrs L. A. Tibbals to School at Hospitals

1881 Sept 28 Miss Madeline H. Patton School at Las Vegas.

In New Mexico and Arizona 27 Schools 48 teachers 1051 pupils.

From 1869 to 1881 [illegible]

Arizona

1876. Rev C.H. Cook Schools among the Pima Indians on the Gila River

1878 School at Zuni Pueblo Arizona

1879 Miss Jennie Hanmaker to Zuni

1881. Sent Mr & Mrs J.D. Perkins to Establish a School Among the Navajoes at Ft Defiance

1881 Establishes a School for the Moqui tribe

Raised the larger part of the Money used in the Establishment of the above Schools and the Erection of the Necessary buildings.

Alaska

1877. August 10th Landed at Fort Wrangel And ~~established~~ Commenced Presbyterian Missions. Organized a School with Miss A.R. McFarland teacher.

1875 January Secured the Appointment of Rev John G. Brady for Sitka

1878 Secured Appointment of Rev S. Hall Young

1878 December Raised $5000 for Industrial School building at Fort Wrangell.

1879 Secured Rev W.H.R. Corliss for Alaska

1880 Secured Rev G.M. Lyon and Miss Emma Austin Teacher at Sitka

1884 Secured Rev Mrs E. A. Kilbuck, Mr Walter B. Styles, miss Ella Austin and Rev J. L. Gould teachers.

1881. Raised the Money and erected School buildings and teacher's residences among the Chilcats and Hoonahs. Also established a School among the Hydahs.

1882 Secured Rev John H. McFarland, miss Maggie Dunbar, miss Elizabeth Matthews and miss Clara Gould teachers

Raised the Money and erected a Mission Saw Mill for the Hydahs

Raised $7000 and erected Boy's Dormitory at Sitka School.

1884. Secured from Congress a Government for Alaska and Also an appropriation for Schools -

1885. Secured the Commencement of School & Mission work in Alaska by the Moravians. Rev Mrs Mrs. Mcfarland Rev & Mrs John H. Kilbuck and Mr Hans Torgerson teachers.

1886 Opened a School at Unalaska under the charge of Rev Ripinsky teacher

1876. Under direction of Bureau of Education purchased a Schooner and Established Schools at Unga, John H. Carr teacher, Kadiak, W. E. Roscoe teacher, Afognak, John C. Wirth teacher, Nushagak, W. E. Wolff and Miss M. Huber teachers, Klawock L. M. Currie teacher and at Longass S. A. Saymour teacher.

1877. Second the Commencement of School and Mission work in Wrangell by the Protestant Episcopal Church - Octavius Parker teacher & Catechist

1878. Sent Dr H. H. White teacher to Jeneau

1879. Rev O. Parker & Rev Jno M. Chapman established Episcopal School at Sitka

1880. The Friends (Quakers) Established a Mission and School at Douglass. Mr & Mrs E. Wheeler & Miss R. Mohr teachers

1881. Swedish Evangelical Mission Union of Sweden Established Schools at Unalaska and Unakutat.

Rev Raised $1000 for Erection of Girls Boarding School - Sitka

1882. Erected at Sitka Steam Laundry. raised the money and

Girls Hospital, and three Model Cottages

1887. Erected three Model Cottages at Sitka

1888. Erected two Model Cottages, Boys Hospital and Museum building at Sitka

1890. Erected Church at Sitka

1890 x Raised the money and Established the first Schools among the Arctic Eskimo. One at Point Barrow (Presbyterian) and one at Cape Prince of Wales (Congregational). Also established a Station for Episcopalians at Point Hope.

1889. Secured the Establishment of Methodist Mission Schools at Unalaska & Unga

1891. Established School at St Laurence Island Bering Sea -

1892 Secured the Establishment of Baptist Mission School at Wood Island Alaska

In 1891 had Secured the Establishment of 17 day Schools with an enrollment of 745 pupils, And 4 Mission Schools with an Enrollment of 1002 pupils.

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April 22 2.

Mr. T. E. Beaupre,

29 East University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Sir:

I went over to New York yesterday to have a conference with the Board of Home Missions with regard to your appointment to Point Barrow and have arranged everything satisfactorily so that when they receive your formal papers you will be formally appointed missionary at that place.

You will please write a letter addressed to the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, #55 Fifth Avenue, New York, stating that you desire to go to Point Barrow as missionary, and asking them to appoint you. With your application it will be necessary to send a certificate from your pastor with regard to your church membership, and also a certificate from a physician with regard to your health.

I have written to Mr. Gelston on the same subject, and have asked him to see the faculty, if necessary, and arrange for your leaving before commencement day, and also for your being graduated and receiving your degree just as if you were present.

I greatly regret that the starting of the only vessel that will take you to Point Barrow will deprive you of being with your class and friends on commencement day, but this is one of those privations that will have to be endured for the Master's sake.

You will please write to Captain J. N. Knowles, #28 Califor-

nia St., San Francisco, Cal., asking him to keep you informed as to the exact date of the sailing of the steamer that will take you to Point Barrow in order that you may have abundance of time to make your arrangements.

It will be well to ask him whether it will be necessary for you to come to San Francisco, or whether he expects to call at Puget Sound for coal, and if so, whether it would not be convenient for you to join the ship at Puget Sound. This latter arrangement would give you two or three more days time.

I send you some suggestions that Mr. Stevenson sent for whomever came up there. I also enclose a list of provisions which Mr. Stevenson had selected for himself, if he had remained teacher, and no doubt they are what you will need.

It would be well for you to purchase them from Messrs S. Foster and Co. 426 California St. San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Foster is a commission merchant and is supplying nearly all the teachers in the northern region of Alaska and has so far given great satisfaction both in quality and price of goods.

Any questions that you wish to ask, please write me at once as I leave for Alaska about April 30.

Praying that the blessing of God may be in this matter,

I remain, Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

P.S. When in New York the Secretaries of the Board expressed a very decided wish that if possible you might get married before you went. If during the last months you have not had your attention

Mr. T. E. Beaupre 3

called to this, it may be rather late in the day to commence now at all, many a man has found a most excellent wife in less time than you have before starting.

They will, of course, send you without a wife, but we all feel that a good wife would be a very great help to you. Those poor people have never seen a Christian family or household, and one established among them would be an object lesson which would have a great influence in lifting them out of barbarism.

If it is not possible for you to arrange to take a wife with you now, perhaps you can get so far that some one will be willing to join you next season.

I hope that you will give this subject your most earnest consideration.

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April 22 [illegible] 2.

Rev. J. Wills Gelston,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

My dear Sir:

I was over to the rooms of the Board of Home Missions yesterday and brought up the matter of sending Mr. Beaupre to Point Barrow and they are very much pleased at the prospect of sending him. They will, however, before appointing him require from him a request to be appointed and a certificate from his pastor as to his church membership and a certificate from a physician as to his health.

Will you be so kind as to make out a certificate of membership and either send it to the Secretaries of the Home Mission Board direct, or hand it to him to enclose with his application.

The only steamer by which he can get to Point Barrow leaves San Francisco between the first and tenth of June, so that he will not be able to remain until commencement day, but I trust that you can confer with the facultyso that, under the circumstances, he will graduate and receive his degree just as if he remained until the close of the term.

The Secretaries of the Board feel with myself that it would greatly add to his usefulness and comfort if he had a wife. If he has no one in mind, it is perhaps rather late in the day to speak of it, at the same time, if you could possibly help him to arrange to take a wife with him, it would be a great work done.

Please remember me very kindly to Mrs. Gelston and your children. Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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C. & F. S.

Wrangell, Alaska, April 9, 1892.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of March 14 is received. I received the letter of Mr. Edward's. With regard to this case, you have probably seen The Alaskan giving Com'r. Rogers' verdict, and Campbell is bound over to await the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter.

The Alaskan, very unjustly, withholds the testimony of the six natives taken from Kake among whom was Mr. Edwards' interpreter a person who must be capable of understanding the gravity of the case. The Natives testified that Campbell's sloop arrived in the evening and it was not until the following evening that the sloop was molested. At the night school for older people the subject was taken under advisement by Mr. Edwards and the leading natives. Edwards explained to them fully that he had no authority to arrest unless he saw an actual violation of the law. This evidence the natives agreed to furnish him. It was further agreed that no English was to be spoken (Edwards had so far mastered Thlinkit) and that upon evidence and the directions of Mr. Edwards the party were to act. Thirteen natives with Edwards went in a canoe to the sloop. Inquiries were made by natives if they could get any whiskey. One man Swanson bought a bottle for $5 and handed it to Edwards who threw it overboard and then gave the order in Thlinkit to bind the men and take away the firearms.

Elliott was soon bound but Campbell is a large stout man and resisted and succeeded in crawling under a part of the boat. Edwards finding his retreat pulled away the boards and had him bound. This was the only breakage done to the sloop. While Campbell sat in the sloop, bound, he was heard to say to Edwards "If you give me over to the authorities at Wrangell I will kill you if it is ten years after".

The natives with Edwards searched the sloop and took away as they supposed all the firearms. At the last moment Swanish grieved that he had lost his $5 worth of whiskey seized the keg and took it away with him.

Edwards now with two natives, one the son of Scow a medicine man, and the other Alleck a member of Scow's family, took possession of the sloop and with a fair wind set sail for Wrangell.

The last words of Alleck and Scow's son were, "If these men should get loose and hurt and you hear anything of it you come to us immediately."

The sloop was under way and the canoe had scarcely touched the shore when they in the canoe heard shooting but they did not go to the assistance of Edwards. They do acknowledge to drinking the whiskey Swanish took and this is probably the reason they did not go back. They saw the sloop turned from her first course and the next morning she had disappeared.

According to Campbell's story, a revolver and rifle were hidden in the bunk that the natives did not find. Campbell succeeded in getting the revolver and shot Alleck who fell overboard, then Scow's son jumped overboard and Campbell

shot him while in the water. It is likely it was about this time that Edwards endeavored to get the revolver from Campbell and was himself shot. Campbell knew Edwards having seen him at Douglass Island. Campbell knew his life was in no danger and if he were so innocent of selling whiskey as the Editors of the Alaska newspapers make him out to be, he should have had no fear of the authorities at Wrangell, and could have turned Edwards over to punishment.

Except for the statements of Campbell and Elliott no one knows how Mr. Edwards was killed nor what he suffered while he was being dragged to Sitka when he might have been brought to Wrangell in less than 24 hours.

Snow with some of his family and a number of other Kake natives are now in Wrangell. As soon as they arrived they came up to our house. It happened that it was during Mr. Hatch's visit here and he was calling at our house that same evening. These natives stated that this was the third time Campbell and Elliott had been to Kake with whiskey, once before the salmon run and once after. The time they were there after the salmon run the natives asked them to come again about Christmas. Campbell and Elliott promised to come and this fatal trip was the fulfillment of that fatal promise. Mr. Hatch said the natives at Sitka said they (C. & E.) had been there before with whiskey.

Snow's party rehearsed the story very much as I have told you and Mr. Hatch said it agreed in almost every particular with that given at Sitka.

P. N. Meyer of the Mining Record is under arrest for criminal libel charges preferred by Marshal Porter, to await the Grand Jury. This is why Meyer is putting the whiskey men on the shoulder saying "Good fellow;" He wants

them to favor him when his case comes to them for decision.

Again by last mail we received news that Geo. Knapp had had Meyer and Schaap of The Alaskan arrested for libel.

You have seen by The Alaskan all along that Schaap has entertained no very friendly feelings toward the Gov. nor in fact to any of the officials.

Meyer has boasted that no paper in Alaska supports the officials.

Of course what I have stated to you is of necessity only an outline. The particulars would come out in the trial. You may have had all this before. This is my information is not of a strictly certain kind. Rumors come from Ketchikan, Wrangell and Chilcat of twowomen in a sloop being at these places selling whiskey about this time. The descriptions given in some cases correspond to that of Campbell and Elliott. It is to be hoped that the Government will have persons from these places at the trial to identify them if they are the same or to exonerate them if not.

You are well enough acquainted with S. E. Alaska's population to know that the sentiment is in favor of law-breakers.

We are looking hopefully for Mr. Kelly, but already the enemies of misgovernment are trying to prejudice people against him. This is the class that have so persistently fought Mr. Millmore so now are feeling doubly sore at the prospect of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Millmore working together.

We are all quite well.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Ida R. Millmore.

April 28

Florence Wells, Blanche Lewis and Flora
Seminary, East Northfield, Mass.

I have been waiting to the very last, hoping
be able to come and visit you in person before returning
but Mrs. Jackson has been so very sick for the past two
shall be unable to get away from Washington before I
return to Alaska. I know you will be interested to
approval of Miss Pettee and Mrs. Shepherd. I have
opportunity of spending two years in normal school in-

Wells will go at the special request of Professor
Penna. State Normal School at Clarion, Penna.
secured a nice boarding place for her with Chris-
will remain while at the Normal School. As
few weeks Superintendent of the Sitka school,
long time to have some Alaskan girls in his
be able to make all the arrangements for
when the time comes.
will go to the New York State Normal

start them out right. Miss Pettee thinks it will be best for Klamath to remain another year at school at Northfield.

You are going now, as you see, to the closing days of your school life at Northfield. Now we wish to give you special drill as teachers, so that when you return to Alaska you will be able to take your place at once in the schools and get a good salary so that you will not be compelled to go back to the ranche or depend on friends for a poor support but can support yourselves and perhaps help your friends.

We, you are just like an axe: it has been shaped and you say it is ready to cut wood, but when you strike the wood it does not cut much. Then you look at it and say it needs sharpening and you say "I can work so much better after it has been sharpened, and that will more than make up for all the time lost in sharpening."

That is why we send you to the normal school: it is like the sharpening of the axe. You can do so much better work when you get through. We are anxious that you should learn to do as many things as you can, and I would like you to talk with Miss Pettee, and if she approves of it, try to learn something during your vacations.

During your school time, all your time is taken up with books and studies, but during long vacations perhaps your friends can make arrangements by which you can learn dress-making; another vacation perhaps you can learn cooking and house-keeping so that you will be able to teach all these things to your people when you go home.

You had better do these things even though they do not pay you anything for them, for while you do them you will be learning how to work.

If my life is spared, I hope to be able to visit you during next winter.

Now that you are leaving Northfield, I hope you will still feel that Miss Pettee is your mother and that you will consult her about your studies and other matters. There is no other lady that will take more interest in you than Miss Pettee, and now that you are to go out from under her influence, I hope that you will remember her Christian instruction and wherever you go, remember that you cannot succeed unless you have God's blessing, so that you will continue to study your Bibles and pray every day that God will give you His Holy Spirit to live to His glory and do more and more of His work.

Wishing you God's blessing, I remain, Your Friend,

Sheldon Jackson

36 1

April 25 2.

To the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions,

53 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

It gives me pleasure to recommend to you for appointment as teacher of the mission school at Point Barrow, Alaska, Mr. L. M. Beaupre, a member of the graduating class of the medical department of the University of Michigan.

I have made some examination with regard to Mr. Beaupre's qualifications and am much pleased with him. I have already deposited in your Office two or three of his letters and also a letter from his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gelston. I have written to Mr. Gelston and Mr. Beaupre to send you a final letter of application, together with a certificate from his pastor with regard to his church membership and from a physician with regard to his health, which I hope you will receive in due time.

As it is necessary for Mr. Beaupre to get to San Francisco by June 1st, to be on hand for the steamer, I trust you will act promptly with regard to his appointment so that he may have as much time as possible for his arrangements.

I hope to have him go for five years at a salary of $1200 and his travelling expenses to the field. If he should manage to find a wife to take with him, I would recommend that his salary be increased to $1500 a year. Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

294

April 25 2.

Mr. O. D. Eaton,

Treasurer of Board of Home Missions, # 53 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

About one year ago I paid into the Treasury of the Board from Mrs. Shepherd, $1,000 for a church and school building at Hoonah.

I was informed that the Board had authorized the erection of a chapel and I had some correspondence, (as I was informed you did also,) with Mr. Mac Farland concerning the erection. The letters Mr. MacFarland wrote me on the subject, together with my previous knowledge of the man satisfied me that he was inexperienced in building and doubted his ability to go ahead and do anything, and the result was, as might have been expected, nothing was done. He consulted with Mr. Willard, and as Mr. Willard could not go in person to superintend the work, he proposed to put it into the hands of the carpenters at Juneau. The carpenters at Juneau are asking $5 per day for their services and the head carpenter would expect something extra for his services, which would greatly increase the cost of the building.

I would urgently recommend to you that you request Mr. W. A. Kelly, U.S. Commissioner at Wrangell, Alaska, to take charge of the erection of the building for the Board. Mr. Kelly would charge you nothing for his services, only his travelling expenses. He would engage a company of the best carpenter boys that have left Sitka school, who will work for much less per day than the white men at Juneau and

do just as good work. With that company of boys Mr. Kelly can put up a good building. I think the best way to do would be to let him know the limit of cost, send him a check for the amount and ask him to build as good and ~~large~~ a ~~school~~ building as can be done for the money.

This is the only possible way I see for you to get a good building at that place at a reasonable figure.

Please let me know what you decide to do, as I am very much interested in the building and feel in a measure partly responsible for the use of the money Mrs. Shepherd gave me for the purpose.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

D. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska

Washington D.C. April 26 2

The American Missionary Association

to

Sheldon Jackson Dr

Travelling Expenses from Washington to Brooklyn and return to deliver a Missionary address at the Church of the Pilgrims March 11th 1892 $12.00

Received Payment.

Sheldon Jackson

298

April 26 2.

Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D.,

Bible House, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Please send me two or three copies of the May number of the American Missionary for which I enclose you a penalty slip.

I also enclose bill for travelling expenses to Brooklyn and return.

We had a pleasant interview with Mr. and Mrs. Thornton as they passed through the city.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

April 26 2.

Professor F. W. Putnam,

Peabody Museum, Cambridge. Mass.

My dear Sir:

On Saturday last I shipped by express to you the two parkas in a box. I hope you will receive them in a good condition.

If you can send me a check for $200. I presume it will meet all the expenses for the purchase of articles you wish that I will have an opportunity of purchasing this season.

It is very doubtful if you will be able to get a Siberian house or tent they are so cumbersome and so dirty, but perhaps, if you wish it, I can get you such drawings that you can have one made at Chicago.

I expect to leave here early Monday morning, May 2, so that whatever additional directions you have to send me should be sent at once.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

427

Nov 9th 2

American Missionary Association

to Sheldon Jackson Dr

1892 April	Wages to Mary & Charles 5 Months @ $25	$125.00
"	" " Sockweenia from Feb to June 1892 - - -	29.35
September	Paid 10 policemen wages for 1891 & 92. 13 sacks of flour @ $2	26.00
" (1891)	Tools for Mission (1 Hammer .75, 1 Halcta .50 1 Law Clamp .75 Awl & gimlet .15)	2.15
" "	For Landing Lumber - - -	$44.00
" "	For lumber purchased of Government & left at C. P. Wales	$119.25
		$345.75

Received Payment

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November 9 2

A. J. Davis, A.M., LL.D.
State Normal School,
Clarion, Clarion County, Pennsylvania,

My Dear Friend:

Yours of November 5, is received, and your statement of Miss Wells agrees with my judgment of her character. You ask which Church she belongs to, which I take to be a hint that perhaps she does not attend any Church. She is a communicant in the Presbyterian Church at Sitka and it is my wish that she not only attends Church but the week day prayer meeting and I trust that you will see that she does it. If she will be under better moral and religious influence with the other students you are authorized to remove her from her present boarding place and put her under those influences. Our object in securing private boarding for her was with the expectation that she would be under better influences, but it is the influence we want and not the particular place so that I hope you will see to it for me. I have been a good deal disappointed in the outcome of these girls, so far, of the five brought East, only one is meeting my expectations. Please keep me advised from time to time of what you are doing with reference to her. Remember that I will be very glad to co-operate with you with regard to any position that circumstances may lead you to apply for in Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 9 2.

Lieut. J. C. Cantwell,
U. S. R. M. S. "Rush",
San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Sir:

Yours of November 2d, is received. I will have the article on reindeer that you send, ~~as sent~~ placed as not to be published before the article in the "Californian". As soon as Dr. Harris, the Commissioner, returns to the City I will see him and definitely ascertain how many copies he will order. I will also write the editor trying to increase the interest.

I notice what you say with regard to the death of Mr. White and will do what I can to secure the place for Captain Healy. The Captain has advised with me a number of times with regard to it and I had already seen (a year or so ago) Mr. Kimball with reference to it. I will gladly co-operate in any movement that is made of that kind.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 9 2

Bishop Healy,
Portland, Maine.

My Dear Sir:

I have just received information that Captain White of the Revenue Marine Service, who held the position of inspector of the U. S. Life Saving Stations on the Pacific coast, is dead. This is a position that your brother Captain M. A. Healy greatly desires and has often advised with me concerning. Now is the time to make a push for his appointment and it is a specially good time as the democrats have carried the election. The man who has the appointing power is S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent of Life Saving Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. You had better have your friends and yourself bring an influence to bear upon him at once. The hardships your brother has had to incur in the public service of the Arctic I feel entitles him to the position. It will also be well for you to get such men as the Hon. Thomas Reed and Ex-Secretary Blaine and other friends to throw in their influence. I will be glad to know what you do in order that I may intelligently co-operate.

With great respect, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

385

November 9, 2

Captain J. N. Knowles,
28 California Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Sir:

I have just learned of the death of Captain White, who has been in charge of the Life Saving Stations on the Pacific coast. That is an office that Captain Healy greatly desires for himself but was unwilling to take active efforts to displace Captain White. Now that Captain White is gone, Captain Healy will be very glad if his friends will make an effort to secure the place for himself. The man who will probably have the appointing is Mr. S. I. Kimball, Superintendent of Life Saving Service, Treasury Department, Washington. Please take such action among the friends of Captain Healy in San Francisco as you deem best. The sooner the better

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Nov 10th 2

Hon Thomas B. Reed M.C.

Dear Sir

Your friend Capt Michael A. Healy (Brother of Bishop Healy, Portland) Commanding the U.S. Revenue Cutter Bear is an applicant for the position of "Inspector of Life Saving Stations" on the Pacific Coast.

The place has become vacant by the death of Capt White, late Inspector

Capt Healy is in Behring Sea & cannot hear of the vacancy before the Middle of December, therefore his friends need to act for him.

Application should be made to the Secretary of the Treasury through Mr S. I. Kimball. Gen Sup't of Life Saving Service. Treasury Dep't Washington

When you return to Washington, it will help matters, if you can call on Mr Kimball Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

This letter sent to
Hon. W. W. Bowers,
Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,

172

Nov 10th 2

To the Tax Assessor of
Richland Co. N. Dakota

Dear Sir In years past all of Section 19 Township 135 Range 49 has been assessed to my wife Mary T. Jackson

Over a year ago all of the N.E. 1/4 was sold to Ole D. Bolstad.

Also 9 35/100 acres in N.W. 1/4 and 10 35/100 acres in S.E 1/4 to the Great Northern Railway Co, also 1 03/100 acres out of N.E. 1/4.

On the 29th of June 1892. Mr Ole D. Bolstad bought all of the N.W. 1/4 and N.E 1/4 lying east of the Great Northern Railway Co

Therefore up to June 29th 1892 Mary T. Jackson is responsible for the taxes on all of N.W. 1/4 less 9 35/100 acres Railway land all of S.E. 1/4 less 10 35/100 " " " and all of S.W. 1/4

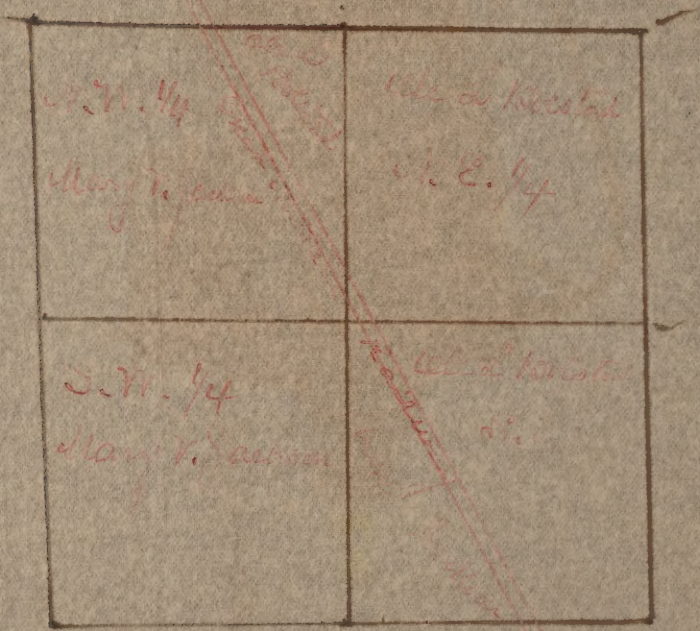
Since June 29th 1891. Mary T. Jackson owns 121 acres in N.W 1/4 (lying West of Railway), 34 35/100 acres in West portion of S.E. 1/4 lying West of Railway track and all of the S.W. 1/4 Also adjoining the

2

tary list- accordingly & greatly oblige

Yours Truly

Hudson Jackson



436

Nov 10th 92

To the Treasurer of Richland Co N. Dakota

Dear Sir In years past alle of Section 19. Township 135 Range 49 has been assessed to my wife Mary T. Jackson. Over a year ago alle of the N.E. ¼ was sold to Ole L. Bolstad of Colfax P.O.

About the same time 43 68/100 acres in N.W. ¼, 10 35/100 acres in S.E. ¼ and 1 02/100 acres in N.E. ¼ was sold to the Great Northern Railway Co.

On the 29th of June 1892 Mrs Ole L. Bolstad of Colfax bought and paid of the N.W. ¼ (43 68/100 acres) and alle of the S.E. ¼ (115 30/100 acres) lying east of the Great Northern Railway land.

Therefore Mary T. Jackson is not responsible for the taxes on the N.E ¼ (Ole L Bolstad) or of 43 68/100 acres in N.W. ¼ or 10 2/100 acres in N.E. ¼ (R.R. land) And since June 29. 1892 She is not responsible for the taxes on 43 68/100 acres in N.W. ¼ lying East of Railroad or of 115 30/100 acres in S.E ¼ lying east of Railroad (Ole L Bolstad)

Now you Make out the taxes for 1892 please adjust the land to the several owners. When the tax list is ready, please mail me a account to me.

Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson
Sheldon Jackson

Apr 10th 2

Hon W. Bourke Cockran M.C.

Dear Sir

Your friend Captain Michael A. Healy, Commanding the U. S. Revenue Cutter Bear. is an applicant for the position of Inspector of Life Saving Stations on the Pacific Coast.

The place has become vacant by the death of Capt White late Inspector.

Capt Healy is in Bering Sea & can not hear of the vacancy before the Middle of December. Therefore his friends will need to act for him.

Application should be made through to Mr D. J. Kimball, Gen'l Sup't of Life Saving Service. Treasury Dep't Washington to Mr Foster. Secretary of the Treasury. And when you return to Washington, it will help matters if you call on Mr Kimball

Very Truly Yours.

Sheldon Jackson

This letter sent to

Hon. W. W. Bowers,
Hon. Jos. McKenna
Hon. Chas. N. Felton
Hon. Jno. Tyler Cutting.

36 4

Nov 11th 2

Mr Ole L. Bolstad
Colfax. N Dakota

Dear Sir
I mail to-day to the National Bank Wahpeton for your signature a note for $868 37/100 payable Nov 1st 1899 at 7 per cent interest per Annum. Also bond for land 158.98 acres on East side of Railway Co

Hoping you will find the papers all in order I remain Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

Nov 11th 2

First National Bank
Wahpeton, N Dakota

Dear Sir At the request of Mr Ole L. Bolstad of Colfax. I send you for him to sign one note and duplicate agreements or bond. Please give him one of the Agreements, and return the other agreement with the note to me at Washington D.C. Also send me Exchange on New York, payable to the order of me wife, Mary T. Jackson the $165- Cash which is on deposit at your bank for this purpose -

Can you recommend to me a reliable Real Estate firm in your City as I will have a half section of wild land for sale Very Truly Yours

Wilson Jackson

November 12 2.

Mrs. M. P. Gray,

* 432 Fillis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Madam:

Yours of November 4th is received. The photographs of the school at Unalaska were also received in good condition. I am much obliged to you for sending them.

Inclosed please find sixty cents in accordance with your letter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt. of Education for Alaska.

115

Nov 12 2

Dear Bro Brady

Mr Mc Hamilton

Mr Assistant is sent to S.E. Alaska by the Commissioner of Education to become personally acquainted with the field.

Please show him what attention I can & also take some pains to give him some of the inside views of the Character & the opposition to mission work & to Mr Hamilton is a Moravian & has been Prof. a theological professor in the Moravian seminary, so that he is in sympathy with Missions. As he travels with Gov Knapp some effort may be made to prejudice him against Mr & me - so that when you get hold of him, you can give him the true condition of things. Please burn this

Very truly Yours -

Sheldon Jackson

I had hoped to have spent next summer in S.E. Alaska but the Commissioner of Education is so anxious for the success of the Reindeer scheme, that he insists upon me a journey again next season to the Arctic. And in order to relieve me of some of the burden of the work, he is proposing to place the work of S.E. Alaska upon Mr Hamilton's shoulders & Jealous Parties are about securing it.

444

Nov 12th 2

Dear Bro Brady

I sent you as freight from San Francisco 3 barrels and one box of furs. Containing about ~~210~~

210 White Fox
15 Red Fox
4 Cross "
125 Mink
1 Lynx
1 Black Bear

As I packing the box I noticed that the White fox were quite dirty. If I ~~had~~ could be in Sitka July & Summer I would have them washed White as they would sell much better.

The 4 Cross fox and 1 Blue Fox please send to me by Mr Hamilton. The others please sell for me, after taking out some White fox for the Chief, as I wrote you from Unalaska - I think the White fox ought to bring $3 each - Those Cross ought to bring $5 per there. Because the Tourists would pay $5 for them. The Mink ought to bring at least $1. each I will find out the present Market price & write you - The furs belong to the Esquimaux and I desire to make them bring as much as possible. Make as good an arrangement as you can with Agent local dealers - Send bill for freight to me - Kind Regards to your family

Sheldon Jackson

Nov 17th 2

Sprague Investment Co
1617 Champa St. Denver

Dear Sir Enclosed please find Sayl
Crepon note for $50. due Nov 2nd

Very Truly Yours
Helen Jackson

405

Nov 17th 2

Messrs Cochran & Walsh

St Paul Minn

Gents

Enclosed find the Morris

Coupon note for $84 due Oct 25th

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

425

E.B.L.

Nov. 18, 1892.

Mr. O. D. Easton,
53 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

In responce to your request for the early history of the school at Jackson Mission, and the Hydahs, in Alaska, I would say that the school at the mission was established early in September, 1881, I think September 12th, at which time I took Mr. Chapman to the native village at Howkan and established the station. I was led to do this by an appeal which Scoolka, the principal chief, had made to me on several occasions.

In 1879 as I was returning to the States he made me an appeal for teachers. I told him I was going east where there were a great many people who knew about God and loved his Son Jesus, and that I would tell them about Sitka and his people, and that perhaps some of them would be willing to come and live with him and his people, and teach them about Jesus. He wanted to know how long it would be before some one would come. Knowing the difficulty of raising the money which would justify the Board of Missions in establishing a new sta-

tion, I told him 15 months. You should have seen his contenance, which was full of disappointment. After a moments pause, looking up, he said "15 months? A great many of my people will die before the teacher comes." And it was true, for it was not only 15 months, but 2 years before I could get a teacher and missionary for his tribe, and when I visited the village to establish the mission in 1881, I found that some time before that his favorite son had died, and that when the tribe had come together to cremate the body of the boy, which was their usual custom of disposing of the dead, he said "No, you cannot burn the body of my boy, I am going to keep the body of my boy till the teacher comes, and have him buried as the Americans bury their boys." Carefully the body of the dead boy was placed in a rude box and kept in the family living-room, where I found it. Upon the rude table in front of the corpse was a dish of fried potatoes, a dish of sugar, a bowl of ripe berries, and a boquet of wild flowers. Each day the mother would put fresh food upon the table, throwing the old food into the fire, thinking that its smoke was the spirit of the food going up to feed the spirit of their boy. They were still heathen, for nobody had ever gone to tell them the story of the Cross, but with an intuitive feeling that when the teacher came it would be the dawn of a better day for the tribe, these poor heathen parents in their affection had kept the body of their boy for the dawn of that day. When I left Mr.

Chapman there, Scoolka very kindly gave him the use of his house for school and church purposes, and his wife, I think did Mr. Chapman's washing free of charge, in order to show their appreciation of the work.

Mr. Chapman was followed by Rev. J. Loomis Gould, who on 22nd of November, 1881 , was commissioned to that place. The new mission station was named by the ~~new~~ missionary, Jackson.

The coming of Mr. Gould and family was the real beginning of the mission work among that people. It has been a remarkably successful work, from the very first. The people gave earnest heed to the gospel, and the leading men of the tribe took part in the weekly prayer-meeting. I suppose that the very first year Mr. Gould was there, that, if he had said to them: All of you who are ready to give up your heathenism and renounce you belief in indian doctors, and wish to do what the Bible teaches you to do, can come here and I will baptize you, I think that nearly the whole of the village would have offered themselves for baptism. As it was, the people again and again asked him to baptise them and organize a church, but he held them back till there would be time to give them more instruction and to test the reality of their lives. I think it was in 1890 that the church was actually organized. It has accomplished a very great work among that people, indeed,

it has leavened the whole tribe so that among a larger proportion of them attend church and prayer-meeting than among the whites in our States.

In 1885 the day school which had been carried on as a presbyterian mission school, was taken up by the Government and has been supported by the Government since that time. Miss Gould, the teacher, being an earnest, hard-working, Christian woman, the ~~holy~~ influence of the day school has been a great aid to the mission, and the two have worked together.

With regard to the population, I should take Mr. Gould's estimate, 800. Since the establishment of the mission at that place the population of the Hydah villages has largely centred in that point. The census enumeration of both 1880, and 1890 are unreliable. Mr. Petroff, who had charge of the Alaska census both times, has, within the last two days, been dismissed from the service in disgrace, his census is ~~duly~~ unreliable.

The Hydahs intellectually are probably the brightest tribe on that coast, so that the station at Jackson is second in importance only to the station at Sitka.

If there are any other points that I can help you on, please write me.

Very respectfully, yours,

Sheldon Jackson

E.B.L.

Nov. 18, 1893.

Lieut. George T. Emmons,
U.S.N., Princeton,
New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

My daughter is willing to lend you her water-color sketches of the flowers around Sitka, with the understanding that they are to be kept under glass, where they cannot be handled or fly-specked. As they are her original studies of course she is very solicitous about their being well taken care of.

Kindest regards to Mrs Emmons.

Very respectfully, yours,

Sheldon Jackson

P.M.M.

November 12 2

Mrs. M. A. Healy,
Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Friend:

Within an hour after I heard of Captain White's death I wrote letters to Bishop Healy, Captain Knowles, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, the Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York and also Senator Felton and four or five of the California Congressmen, asking them to make application for your husband to the late Captain White's position. I see, ~~however~~, by yesterday's paper that Captain Coulson has been appointed to the position. I wanted to let you know, however, that I acted as promptly as possible in behalf of your husband.

I enclose you a couple of articles in regard to Mr. Petroff. He has been dismissed from the Census Bureau in disgrace. Please keep them until your husband returns and show them to him. I hope that you are enjoying good health and having a pleasant time. If you come East remember and let us know in advance. I am sorry to say that the Commissioner insists on my return to the Arctic again next summer. Now I hope you will go too because if you do not, I know the Captain will freeze me out of the cabin.

Please remember me very kindly to Fred. My wife is improving in strength slowly, not as fast as I would like.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

F.M.J.

November 18 1

Captain W. C. Coulson, U. S. R. M. S.
San Francisco, California.

My Dear Captain:

Permit me to send congratulations on your appointment in charge of the Life-Saving Service at the Pacific. That was a position that Captain Healy was anxious for whenever there should be a vacancy, but was unwilling to antagonize Captain White. As soon as I heard of Captain White's death I wrote to some of Captain Healy's friends to make application for the position. I did not know that you cared for any position on the Pacific Coast and so felt no hesitation in going forward for Captain Healy, but if you wanted the place I am very glad you got it. If, however, you do not care to stay on the Pacific coast at present and have any intention in the immediate future of resigning, if it is not asking too much please, give me notice about the time that you think of resigning and I will make another attempt for Captain Healy.

Please remember me very kindly to Mrs. Coulson.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

448

E.B.L.

Nov. 19, 1892.

Mr. O. D. Easton,

Box L, Station D,

New York City.

My dear Sir:

Yours of Nov. 17th is received, and I return you the diagram of Mr. McFarland. The best course for the board is to send a surveyor to Hoonah next Summer who shall survey out a plat and the boundaries of the school. That plat should be filed with the acting land officer, the clerk of the court at Sitka. The survey can as well be made ~~this~~ next Summer as last.

With regard to ~~the cottages~~ of the model cottages of the school graduates, I will dispose of them all on the same basis and will knock off the $50 difference due from the first lot. I had already knocked off considerable which I had paid out of my own pocket. The money paid is due me as I am responsible for the entire indebtedness and perhaps may as well give the money that I knocked off of those cottages to ~~one of~~ the Boys' ~~board~~ rather than to the Girls in that shape, ~~as well as~~ in some other.

Did Mr. McFarland give his school and church building up last Summer?

It looks now as though I might be in New York a short time next week, possibly Tuesday morning.

Very respectfully, yours,

Lucien Jaston

433

E.B.L.

Nov. 19, 1892.

Rt. Rev. James A. Healy,

Portland,

Me.

Dear Sir:

Since writing you the first of the month concerning the effort to secure your brother the position of superintendent of Life-Saving stations on the Pacific coast, I see from public print that Captain Coulson Revenue-Marine service has been appointed. I am very sorry that we did not know of the vacancy earlier, as I think your brothers heart was set upon the place.

Very respectfully, yours,

Sheldon Jackson

F.K.E.

November 19 2

Miss A. F. Pattie,
Northfield Seminary,
East Northfield, Mass.

Dear Friend:

Yours of November 17th, is received, also the enclosures from Florence. I wrote you yesterday with reference to the disposal of Florence and Flora. After reading Florence's letters I am more impressed than ever that the best disposition to make of the girls at present is to place them in the Indian Training school at Carlyle, Pennsylvania. In selecting the boarding places which I did upon the recommendation of people who ought to know what was needed I supposed that I was finding ladies who would be able to follow up your work of supervision.

I do not think that any of those girls are sufficiently far advanced to be thrown upon their own judgment and therefore I was unwilling to place them in the ordinary boarding establishments connected with the normal but rather to place them in a private family where it was supposed the lady in charge would do for them just as you have been doing the past four years but they have failed, and now the only thing left is to place them where they will be under strict school discipline until we can safely return them to their home.

If the Commissioner of Education is willing I will next week go over

Miss A.F.Pettie.

and see Mrs. Shepherd, and if it meets with her approval will then go to Clarion and bring Florence to Carlyle, and perhaps go up to Oswego and get Flora. If you greatly prefer to have Flora go to West Swanzey please write me to that effect care of Mrs. Shepherd, number 2, West 52d Street, New York. I have heard from different sources with regard to Florence and cannot delay longer in removing her from Clarion.

I fully agree with you that what the girls most need is a radical consecration to God and his work which is the only thing that will overcome the native tendency to go down hill when any pressure to keep them up is removed.

Very truly yours,

A. Lincoln Jackson

E.B.L.

Nov. 19. 1892.

Mrs Elliott F. Shepard,
No. 2 West 52nd St.,
New York City.

Dear Friend:

I have just received a letter from Miss Pettee giving such an account of the condition of Flora Wells at Clairton that I think I ought to act at once. Therefore if nothing prevents I will come over to New York Monday evening and if convenient please indicate some hour Tuesday afternoon evening when I may see you. You may address the communication to me to the care of the Board of Home Missions, 53 Fifth Avenue, New York City. If anything will prevent your seeing me Tuesday, please telegrapgh me care of the Bureau of Education, Washington, and I will come another day.

Hoping you are all well, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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E.B.L.

Nov. 19, 1892.

Prof. A. J. Davis, LL.D.,
Clairion,
Pa.

Dear Sir:

It is my present intention to leave New York for Clairion on Tuesday evening next. Suppose I will reach Clairion sometime Wednesday morning. The probabilities are that I will remove Florence Wells to some other place.

I will try to find you as soon as I arrive in order to get acquainted with the situation.

Very respectfully, yours,

Sheldon Jackson

421

E.B.L.

Nov. 19, 1892.

Miss Florence Wells,

Clairion,

Pa.

My dear Friend:

If nothing prevents, I hope to visit you next Wednesday. Miss Pettee has been writing with regard to your wishing to make a change. You will therefore please have all your arrangements made to leave at that time, as probably I will be able to stay only a few hours.

Hoping to find you well, and to hear that you are doing well, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

Y.M.C.A.

Nov. 21. 1892.

Captain R. H. Pratt, U.S.A.,
Indian Training School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Captain:

I am back again to civilization. Last Summer we placed two of the Alaska girls, that have been doing quite well in the past, at Normal Training Schools, one at Oswego, N. Y., and the other at Clarion, Pa. One of them has proven too dull and not sufficiently far advanced in her studies to do anything in that line. The other is smart enough, but has developed a disposition to be insubordinate and unruly.

I have been giving the subject considerable attention and think that possibly the best thing to do will be to bring them to Carlisle and put them in your school. If this should be decided upon, May I ask as a personal favor, if you will receive them? They have gone too far to return them to their people safely and not far enough to be of any use if they are returned at the present time. I dont think that they would be of any trouble to your teachers. When they find that they are expected to obey the rules of institution I think they would readily yield.

If you are in Washington in the near future, please call and see me at the Bureau of Education, and it may be that in the near future I may be at Carlisle.

Kind regards to Mrs Pratt.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Genl. Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

E.B.L.

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Nov. 21, 1892.

Rev. Alonzo E. Austin,

Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Friend:

I have forgotten whether I wrote you concerning the cabinet organ which I sent the money to Mr. Wadhams to buy for Willie Wells. I hope it will reach Sitka safely before Christmas. The money was sent me by Mrs M. C. Cobb, 136 East 38th St., New York. Will Mrs Austin please take the trouble to have Willie and his wife write letters of thanks to Mrs Cobb, for it is certainly a very handsome present, and one which many a white person would be glad to get.

Mr. C. D. Easton has called my attention to the question of the apparent inequality of amounts to be paid by the boys for their homes. I have been thinking it over, and as Rudolph and Willie have both shown a disposition to pay for their homes as fast as possible, I feel willing to make a reduction to them of the difference and place their cottages on the same basis as those on Matlakatla Street. Please send me any monies that have been paid on the houses, also a statement as to how much has been paid under the new arrangements to be and how much will still be due

put on the three first cottages which are the ones concerning which there was any difference.

I wrote you a few days ago to send me 16 copies of each number of the North Star, commencing with last April. Please have your assistant, or some of the teachers look them up for me and mail them. So far I have not received a single copy, though when I last saw the mailing book my name was on the roll for 25 copies, for which I had paid in advance.

Hoping that you will have a very pleasant time at Christmas, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Genl.Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

248 E.B.L.

Nov. 21, 1892.

Miss A.F.Pettee,

Northfield Seminary,

East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Friend:

Yours of November 18th is received. I expect to go over to New York ~~to night~~ Tuesday and see Mrs Shepard ~~to morrow~~ Wednesday forenoon. I had supposed that as the parties in charge ~~they~~ were unable to manage Florence at Clarion ~~and~~ that the best thing to do was to get her under control as soon as possible, but if you think that she can be brought under control where she is, of course it is best to have it done, and I will take no further action until I hear ~~further~~ from you concerning it.

I have read the copy of the letter you send me over carefully and consider it a model of judiciousness. I hope to hear from you soon what you think best to decide with regard to whether to send ~~Florence~~ Flora to West Swanzey or bring her down to the Carlisle Indian Training School. There are many things connected with that school, especially with the discipline and government which I like very much, and it is particularly well ~~suited~~ suited for those girls though they cannot

-2-

-L.F.P.-

have
~~—~~ the individual attention and the teachers have not time to make a full and special study of the individual as in a private family, yet the family does not have this influence unless the lady at the head of it understands how to do it, as we have found from experience this Summer. I am very sorry to have to take Florence and Flora back to Alaska under the present conditions. The advantages they have had has perhaps unfitted them to return to their people and yet their ~~present condition, there is nothing they can do~~ in ~~minds have not yet quite sufficient of civilization to~~ to earn a support-. ~~enable them to be of much assistance in the schools~~ of that ~~region, and the schools are the only places that furnish a living salary for an Indian girl that has to support herself.~~

I think that perhaps Flora is too dull to make anything of, but Florence is bright enough if she could be brought to see the need of an faithful improvement ~~of~~ ~~—~~ the advantages that are open to her. ~~—~~ After the experience of this Summer I am not sure but three or four years more at Carlisle would be the saving of her. However, if I have an opportunity of meeting you some time in the Winter we can talk this over more fully than we can ~~by letter~~ write, in the meantime I will take no further steps towards changing Flora ~~'s~~ place from Clarion till I hear from you.

Let me know at the earliest date with regard to the question concerning Flora.

Very respectfully, yours, Sheldon Jackson

Nov 22 2

To the
Treasurer of the
American Tract Society

Dear Sir. Last Spring as I was leaving for Arctic Alaska I received a bill for Electrotypes of Illustrations furnished in 1883. The bill had once before been sent me and I had supposed that it was satisfactorily explained at that time. A portion of the cuts charged, ~~for~~ were paid for at the time by exchange - I furnishing a number of Cuts for the Illustrated Weekly.
See Illustrated Weekly of June 23. 1883.
Also March 22. 1884 and Jan 30th 1886 -
All of the above cuts charged to me were first published in the Illustrated Weekly and for some of them I furnished the Weekly the Artists proofs -
Also see Illustrated Christian Weekly for May 22. 1880. April 13 & 27. 1878 and Nov 5. 1881

Very Truly Yours -
S Sheldon Jackson

Nov 22 2

Wm

Mr. E. C. Dennison

Trustee

Dear Sir

I have been disappointed in not receiving some Monies that have been promised me at this time & therefore am unable to raise the Money for the Stock of the new Syndicate. You will therefore please Cross off my Name from the list

Respectfully Yours

Sheldon Jackson

467 E.B.L.

Nov. 28, 1892.

Miss A. F. Pettee,
East Northfield,
Mass.

My dear Friend:

I have read over very carefully your letter of Nov. 23, and agree with you perfectly, that if we could find a private family, it would be theoretically the best thing to do with Florence, but I dont belive that one woman in fifty excels in the management of her own children, and only about one in a thousand would excel in the management of other peoples children. I have no doubt that there are many women who could wisely guide Florence, but a majority of them are so situated that they could not take her. Another majority are situated to far away from educational institutions such as we wish Florence to be at, and the other portion are unknown to us.

It was with much prayer and letter writing that I sought last Winter for a boarding place at both Clarion and Oswego, and pastors and friends interested in such work recommended the ladies selected as especially fitted for the care of the girls, but you see how badly they (the ladies) have turned out. The la-

dies in charge had not the knowledge of the characteristics of the girls, & failed in tack. This has caused me to think the matter over thoroughly, and I begin to think that while the Schools have their disadvantages, yet they are the only places to put the girls. The more permanent and older teachers at the schools have secured their positions by a long course of training and special adaption to the work which is a selection of one out of an hundred, and I think it is more reasonable to look for some one from among this selected class. At least our experience has ponted that way. I would not have expected to find among the mothers and house-keepers of the land one who could have guided the girls so wisley as you. And it is partially for that reason that I look favorably upon Carlisle. The leading teachers at that school are men and women who have come up to their present positions through years of experience, and study of character of indian children. In a general way the special character of the indian children and the Alaska children are the same, and, as you have found, very different from our white children simply because of their early training and influences.. I know as I probably emphasized it in my letter that the discipline at Carlisle is good, and this was the especial fault at Clarion and Oswego, also. the religious influences are not second to any school that I am acquainted with. The teachers are largely christian people, and re-

cognise that the only permanent ~~education~~ useful education you can give an indian is a christian ~~training~~ one. ~~The power of their~~ Their prayer-meetings, and the Christian Endeavor Society, and their Sabbeth-School and church ~~prevail at the school~~ are carried on by the pupils are lead at the School.

They will not be able, of course, to receive the same individual attention as they do at Swanzy. But I think that I can find a teacher at Carlisle who will take the girls under her special care and try to do for them what ~~would not have~~ had beendone at Northfield.

There is a special normal course at Carlisle for the purpose of training native young people as teachers to their own people. And now that I think of it, I believe that the normal teaching will be more direct and to the point, than in the State Normal school. The teachers who are there being trained are prepared on ~~the go in the civilized methods, and with the best appliances.~~ to deal with Native Children in Indian districts, Where they will not have all the appliances of Civilization.

I enclose Florences last letter to me. I dont like the spirit of it at all. However, I have long ago learned the need of patience and forbearance in dealing with these people I did not make the statement to the Swanzy people that Florence thinks I did. For the purpose of enlisting ~~their~~ the sympathies, the story of her having been sold to a white man. I of the Lady who had her in Charge, I told her (white public think the lady showed a great want of tact in asking about it, or letting it be known that she knew it. I think Florence would be glad to go to Carlisle The girls all wanted to

stay there before they were sent to Northfield. However at the present time she might sulk a little, but she would not keep it up long under the influence at Carlisle. After the change is made and things move pleasantly, she may be kept there some years until she is fully prepared to take a paying position in Alaska.

Now as to Flora; she can get better training in housekeeping at the Carlisle school than in any private family that I know of, which would receive her. Also she would have a better opportunity of finding some family that would adopt her. Hundreds of children from Carlilse are every Summer sent into private families. In that way the family would be able to get acquainted with her and she with them before a permanent arrangement of adoption was made. I agree with you that it would be a good thing if such arrangements could be effected, and thus keep Flora in the East always.

I enclose Prof. Davis' letter. My own impression is that the sooner both girls are moved the better.

Your telegram was received at Mrs Shepard's. Mrs Shepard is perfectly willing that the two girls shall go to Carlisle, and has left the matter entirely in my hands. I told her, however, that I would do nothing until after further correspondence with you.

A minor consideration for Carlisle is that I go there

three or four times a year, and could keep in personal touch with the progress of the girls.

Very respectfully, yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Genl. Agt. of Education for Alaska.

You see I have a new stenographer who makes many mistakes.

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E.B.L.

Nov. 28, 1892.

Rev. S. H. King,
Juno City,
Alaska.

My dear Friend:

Your letter of Nov. 2 is received. I see very little now of what is going on on the inside in Alaska, and only know of things in a general way, so your letter gave me the first inside information in regard to some things at Juneau. While at Unalaska I wrote to every member in the presbytery asking for my appointment as commissioner to the general assembly. As that body meets in Washington, I thought I could be with my family a few weeks longer, and serve the presbytery without travelling expenses, but I find that I will have to return to western Alaska before the Assembly presbytery meets. I will be glad to do what I can for your appointment.

The way to do will be to call a meeting of the presbytery at Sitka. If Mr. Willard can go over, all right, but if he cannot, then your going will make a quorum, as Mr. Austin and Mr. Brady are already there, and your presence will make the necessary quorum of three. Then at the presbytery you can

be appointed commissioner. Then have the Moderator sign your commission and when you get here I will add my signatureas Stated Clerk. You can go over to Sitka, hold the meeting of the presbytery, and return by the same steamer.

I send you a call for the presbytery, leaving the time blank. This call you can copy off and mail to each minister in the presbytery, at least 2 weeks before the meeting.

I will be very glad to see you when you come East.

Very respectfully, yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Genl.Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

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Nov 28th 2

Dear Bro Brady

I enclose you a price list of furs in Montana.

Mink from $1.25 to $2.50 I will be satisfied to let Mink go at $1. net each. There ought to be 120 in the lot shipped you.

White Fox is quoted from $2 to 4. I will be satisfied at $3. each.

The 40 or 5 Cross fox will sell at $10 each. If none of the dealers want them at that price, please send them to me by Mr Hamilton, Also send me the two Blue Fox - that should be in the lot.

Congratulations on the new boy I send you a Copy of the Governor's Kind regards to the family

Yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

Nov 29th 2

Mr A.K. Quaiffe
The Portland

Dear Friend

The Trustees of the Concord have just concluded a full auditing of building Expenses &c. From which I learn that the Shares of Stock are now worth $1020.00 In Conference with them we have concluded to hold them at present at the round sum of $1000. So far as I know there are but 3 or 4 shares for sale. I have also consulted the Trustees & can say that Ownership of Stock entitles to the renting of a suite of rooms, when present leases expire.

That the ownership of Stock carries the same rights, as the purchase of a Euclid House. At the expiration of his lease the Lessor gives possession to the owner —

Or in other words if you buy Stock, you are entitled to a choice of any of the Related Suites, whose present occupants vacate on the 31st of April next & can obtain possession at that time. If you conclude to purchase an early choice is desirable that the present Lessor may have ample time to make other arrangements. Keep Stock Sheldon Jackson

Published in Chautauquan for Feb 1893

INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

John C. Cantwell, 2nd. Lieut. U. S. R. M.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson's importation of a small herd of domesticated reindeer during the summer of 1892, from Siberia into Alaska and the establishment of a station for their propagation at Port Clarence marks the beginning of an enterprise which if successful is destined to have a most important influence on the future development of our great Arctic Province and the amelioration of the sad condition of its native population.

In that portion of Alaska inhabited by Eskimos and of which it is the purpose of this article to treat, there are to-day less than 30,000 people, the remnant of a once populous race, slowly disappearing and being wiped out of existence by gradual starvation.

Before entering upon the discussion of the causes which have led to the present condition of the Eskimos in Alaska it will be necessary to give a brief description of that comparatively unknown region.

A glance at the map of the Territory will show that the part of Alaska best known to the general public is comprised within the limits of a narrow strip of country lying North of Vancouver Island and East of British North America. This is a land of never failing interest to the tourist. Here are the wonderful and awe-inspiring glaciers, the dense forests, picturesque islands and grand mountain scenery which attract thousands of travellers every year. The forests abound with game and the deep waters of the fiords and hundreds of inflowing streams teem with fish. The climate tempered by the influences of the great

Kuro Siwo or Japanese warm current is far more equable and pleasant than that of many of our New England States. In fact this portion of Alaska made familiar to us by the descriptions of hundreds of enthusiastic writers is capable of sustaining a large population in comfort, but in comparison with that greater Alaska which stretches away to the shores of Bering Sea on the west and to the Arctic Ocean on the north, it bears about the same relation in point of size and importance that Florida does to the whole United States. If we follow up the lead of the narrow inland passages and deep canal-like fiords which are a characteristic feature of South-East Alaska we come at last to the head of Lynn Channel, which is as far North as a ship may go in this locality. This is the usual route taken by explorers and mining prospectors to reach the interior of Alaska. Leaving the ship at this point the traveller then finds himself dependent on a small band of cunning unscrupulous and greedy natives for assistance in crossing what is known as the Chilcat Divide, which separates the head of salt-water navigation from the headwaters of the Yukon River. Once over the Chilcat range and on the waters of the great Alaskan river the two thousand mile journey by canoe and steamboat through Central Alaska to Bering Sea is comparatively easy, but failure and defeat have invariably followed in the wake of adventurous parties who have left the river and attempted to explore the country on foot. It follows from this that the interior of Alaska except in the immediate vicinity of the rivers is particularly terra-incognita. During the summer season lasting from May until October the ground is free from snow but it is impossible to make any but the

slowest kind of headway over the soft spongy tundra and when winter snows have covered the the whole vast region, dog teams have been found inadequate means of transportation owing to the great distances between the few scattered settlements. From the junction of the Tan-na-na with the Yukon westward to the shores of Bering Sea and northward to the Arctic ocean enough has been learned of the interior by the exploration of the rivers and from native reports to make it certain that this whole vast region is composed of undulating plains of moss and grass-covered country dotted by innumerable lakes and drained by hundreds of rivers forming an ideal grazing country for countless herds of reindeer. There are in this region between 300,000 and 400,000 square miles of comparatively level country --- an area equal to that of the New England and Middle States together with Ohio, Illinois and Indiana combined. The population, according to the best authorities, consists of from 20,000 to 30,000 Eskimos. It is to these people gradually but certainly being exterminated by the scarcity of game and in this country almost entirely unexplored that the importation of the Siberian domesticated reindeer will open up a new and prosperous future.

The necessity of the U. S. Government ultimately either to feed the Eskimos or to provide some means by which they can feed themselves has yearly been growing more apparent. In the past there was a large population of coast Eskimos whose food supply was obtained from the pursuit of the whale, walrus and hair-seal. When Captain Beecher, R. N., visited the Arctic in 1826 he found a village of 1,000 inhabitants at Point Barrow; in 1863 there were 309; now there are

not more than 100. At Point Franklin the same observer noted a population of 800 or 1,000 natives; to-day, there is not one left. At the beginning of the century the population of Point Hope, about two hundred miles south of Point Barrow, was about 2,000; to-day it is only 350. At Schismareff Inlet still further south Captain Beecher found a native settlement of 1,000 where now there are but three huts containing about twenty people. Mr. John W. Kelly, who is the author of a monograph in Alaska and who has made the enumeration of the natives a subject of especial study says:

"The Kavea country is almost depopulated owing to the scarcity of game, which has either been killed or driven away. x. x. x.
The coast tribes between Point Barrow and Point Hope have been cut down in population so as to be almost obliterated."

During the exploration of the Kowak and Selawik rivers by an expedition sent out from the revenue cutter Corwin by Captain M. A. Healy in the years 1884-5 the writer was shown the sites of several ancient villages, on the banks of these streams where it was evident thousands of natives must have lived in the past; but to-day the numbers have been so greatly diminished that there are scarcely 600 people in the whole region. The cause of the extermination of these people purchased by the United States with the Territory of Alaska from Russia is not difficult to explain.

Fifty years ago the great whaling fleets of the United States numbering more than five hundred sail having driven the whales from the temperate zones

of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans followed their quarry with persistent energy, until the remnants of the once innumerable schools of whales were compelled to seek refuge in the Arctic. Here the fleets followed and continued the hunt until the last of the whales have been driven out of reach of the natives into the inaccessible regions around the North pole. And this is not all. With the discovery of petroleum and its general use as an illuminant, whale oil has become of so little commercial value as to be hardly worth the trouble of "trying" it out, and whalers to-day capture whales almost exclusively for the valuable bone contained in their heads. Hundreds of whales are thus taken annually for the bone alone and the bodies of the animals are left to be borne away from the natives by the Arctic Ocean currents, which, sad as it may seem, almost always set off shore!

As it was with the whales so it has become with the walrus. Before the advent of the whalers and even until recent years countless herds of this valuable animal were to be found all over Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. The walrus furnished the natives not only a food supply but its skin was invaluable as a means of covering their boats and in the construction of their houses. But the whalers soon learned the value of their tusks and so thousands of walrus have been annually slaughtered for the sake of procuring their tusks alone. Stupid and easily captured the destruction of the walrus has been almost incredible in its extent. As a food supply for the native Eskimo hunters it is already practically extinct. Thus it has happened that the natives who in the past depended

upon the products of the sea for existence have been driven back from the coast in search of food. The supply in the interior has not been equal to the demand. All of the fur bearing animals are fast disappearing, the wild reindeer or caribou and mountain sheep are either killed off or driven out of reach and even the fish in the rivers are being taken away from them by the enterprise of American canneries. Five million cans of salmon annually exported from Alaska and the industry still in its infancy means death by starvation to the natives who depend upon this source for food. At many of the fishing camps which I visited while exploring the Kowak river the natives were found subsisting on roots and berries and the tender buds of the Arctic willow, while awaiting the expected "run" of salmon. Happily American "Enterprise" has not yet reached this far away locality (the Kowak is one of three large rivers which flows into Kotzebue Sound within the Arctic Circle); but it is only a question of time when this will happen, and then the knell of the poor creatures whose lines have been cast in these hard places will be sounded and their extinction will only add one more to the list of tragedies which "mark the footsteps of progress with blood."

During the summer of 1890, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., General Agent of Education in Alaska, visited the Territory for the purpose of selecting sites for native schools among the Eskimos. In the course of this summer's trip, taken on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear", Captain M. A. Healy commanding, the vessel skirted the coast of N. E. Siberia for a distance of seven hundred miles and touched at four settlements of Tchuktchees and Siberian "Deerman".

The opportunity for observing the condition of these people was ample and when Dr. Jackson subsequently visited the Eskimo settlements situated across the Bering Straits in Alaska he could not fail to note the great difference in the condition of the two peoples. In his report to the Commissioner of Education at Washington, which was made soon after his return from Alaska, Dr. Jackson says:

"x x x I found them (the Siberian natives) a good sized, robust, well-fed pagan half-civilized nomad people living largely on their herds of reindeer x x x x. In Arctic Siberia the natives with their reindeer have plenty. In Arctic Alaska without the reindeer the Eskimos are starving. In this crisis it is important that steps should be taken at once to afford relief. This can of course be done by Congress voting an appropriation to feed them as it has so many of the North American Indians. But I think that every one familiar with the feeding process among the Indians will devoutly wish that it will not be necessary to extend this system to the Eskimos of Alaska. It would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and worse than that, degrade, pauperize and finally exterminate the people. There is a better, cheaper, more practical and more humane way and that is to introduce into Northern Alaska the domesticated reindeer from Siberia and train the Eskimo young men in their management, care and propagation."

Dr. Jackson's recommendations met with the earnest approval of Hon. W. T. Harris LL.D., the Commissioner of Education, and through his efforts and the help of the Secretary of the Interior a joint resolution was introduced in Congress on the 19th of December, 1890, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend to Alaska the benefits of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, creating agricultural experiment stations and of an Act approved August 30, 1890, for the better support of agricultural schools in the several States and Territories. The object of this legislation was to enable the Commissioner of Education to estab-

lish experimental stations in Alaska to purchase a few herds of reindeer in Siberia, transport them to Alaska and give the Eskimo some practical instruction in their care and propagation. The amount of money required to carry on this experimental work was comparatively small and the bill would have become a law, had it not been for certain objections which were raised as to the practicability of the scheme. Many of these objections were of the kind which usually attend the introduction of any new project, and emanated from persons who were so manifestly opposed to the development of Alaska from personal motives or else densely ignorant of the whole subject, that they were speedily overcome. But when George Kennan the famous Siberian traveller asserted that the Siberians could never be induced to sell their deer for transportation alive out of the country, owing to their deep-rooted superstitions on the subject and Ivan Petroff the Alaska census taker declared with equal emphasis that the Eskimos would never give up their roving hunter's life to become mere herdsmen, and further that if the deer were introduced amongst the Eskimos that the native dogs would worry them to death, the Committee having charge of the bill were discouraged, and notwithstanding the fact that the measure was passed the Senate without opposition it died without action in the Lower House.

Meanwhile Dr. Jackson knowing the necessity of immediate action, with the approval of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, sought the aid of the philanthropic public of the United States through the medium of the press. In the course of a few weeks subscriptions were opened in several of the large eastern papers. The Boston Transcript, New York Mail and Express, Philadelphia Ledger,

Washington Star and Chicago Inter-Ocean and the religious weeklies of the several denominations were especially prominent in advocating the reindeer scheme and before Dr. Jackson was ready to sail north in the spring of 1891, the sum of over two thousand dollars had been raised and placed at his disposal by the charitable people of the United States.

The heads of Departments in Washington interested themselves in the movement and rendered substantial aid. The Secretary of State obtained from the Russian Minister permission for Doctor Jackson to visit any part of Siberia for the purpose of buying reindeer and the Secretary of the Treasury gave him transportation to the far north in the "Bear" with instructions to Captain Healy U. S. R. M. to render all possible aid to the project which would not interfere with the regular cruising duties of his vessel.

The time allotted for the special work during the summer of 1891, was spent by Dr. Jackson and Captain Healy in cultivating the friendship of the Siberian deermen rather than in making any extensive purchases of deer. The purely sentimental objections raised by Kennan and Petroff, why the reindeer scheme would not be successful never caused Captain Healy any uneasiness as he knew from over twelve years intimate acquaintance with the natives on both sides of Bering Strait that they could be overcome. But there were certain practical questions which required actual experience to solve. It was not known for instance how the animals would stand the sea trip necessary to land them in Alaska, nor whether the feed on this American side was exactly the same as that in Siberia. Ac-

cordingly after spending the summer in a careful study of the whole matter a band of sixteen reindeer was purchased from the natives at various points along the Siberian coast during the month of July, placed on board the "Bear" and transported a distance of nearly one thousand miles to Unalaska Island, one of the Aleutian chain. The small herd was landed at Unalaska in excellent condition and turned loose on the island to shift for themselves during the ensuing winter. Notwithstanding the fact that these deer were in a strange country, without the protection of herders, and exposed to the attacks of half a hundred vagrant dogs at the native settlement of Illiliuk the entire herd wintered successfully and when seen in the spring were quite tame and in the very best of condition. The knowledge gained by this first year's experiment can be summed up as follows:

1. The reindeer can be purchased alive from the Siberians. 2. They can be transported easily and safely from Siberia to any part of Alaska. 3. The character of the reindeer feed is practically the same in Alaska as it is in Siberia and, 4. The danger from attacks by dogs has been over-estimated and can be easily guarded against.

Encouraged by the success of the first year's experiment, Dr. Jackson and Captain Healy now entered into the prosecution of the next season's work with renewed energy. A substantial station to be used as headquarters was erected at Port Clarence at a point on the north shore of the bay about one hundred miles from Bering Straits and during the month of July 1892, a herd of 180 reindeer was purchased in Siberia and successfully transported to their new home in Alaska.

The animals were obtained from various settlements along the coast of Siberia from Cape Serdze Kamen in the Arctic Ocean to Cape Navarin in Bering Sea. Not the slightest difficulty was experienced in purchasing all the animals required. The news of the new market for their herds had spread with such quickness among the deermen since the last visit of the "Bear" that thousands of the animals were driven down from their inland pastures to the coast, and eagerly offered for sale. At every point where the vessel stopped to communicate. Under the stimulus of competition the cost of the reindeer fell from ten dollars to as low as five dollars each. ~~and it is safe to predict that in the future the animals can be obtained at still lower figures, if a sufficient number are purchased annually to encourage the owners of large herds to bring them down to the coast.~~

The reindeer station is now in complete operation as a headquarters for the propagation of reindeer in Alaska. It is in charge of Mr. Minor W. Bruce and a white assistant superintendent employed by the Bureau of Education together with four Siberian deermen who were induced by Captain Healy to leave their homes and take up their residence in Alaska for a year for the purpose of teaching the Eskimos employed at the station the proper manner of caring for the herd. There are at present several young Eskimos attached to the station who will be under the instruction of the four Siberians. Mr. Bruce is authorized to discharge any of the Eskimos who show either disinclination or inaptitude to perform the duties which will be assigned to them and to employ others in the place of those discharged. He has been cautioned, however, to act with the utmost

leniency in all cases of needed discipline consistent with the preservation of the herd and he is especially charged by Dr. Jackson to show his interest in the welfare and happiness of the four Siberians who are in a strange land away from their friends and particularly in need of sympathetic care. "It is hoped", says Dr. Jackson in his written instructions to Mr. Bruce, "that their (the Siberians) treatment will be such that they will choose to remain permanently with us."

The herders are divided into two classes. The four Siberians being rated "first class herders" and the Eskimos, "second class herders."

Each first class herder will have under his immediate instruction three second class herders, and the hours of watch are so arranged that the herd will never be left unattended by at least four men.

The pay of a first class herder will be fifty dollars per annum with food and lodging and a sufficient quantity of native clothing to ensure comfort. The herders of the second class (the native Eskimos) will receive no compensation other than their board, lodging and clothing but at the expiration of the time allotted to instruct them in their duties and they are found competent to properly care for the deer a herd of ten reindeer will be given to each of them free of charge as a start in life.

It is the intention of the promoters of this scheme to establish other stations along the Alaskan coast at once if the present venture proves successful and hardly a doubt exists now that it will prove so. There are already native schools at Cape Prince of Wales, Point Hope and Point Barrow on the Arctic coast and at several points on the Yukon River. In order to avoid the necessity of

erecting additional buildings and also with a view of combining the two methods of civilizing and improving the condition of the Eskimos the next herds will be placed at these points.

It is a most hopeful augury of the success of this novel scheme of philanthropy that the Eskimos are unanimously in favor of it as a means of improving their condition in life. The distance which separates their settlements at Bering Strait from that of the Tchuktchees is so small (about 40 miles) that the two people are constantly in communication for the purpose of carrying on trade, and the Eskimos are not blind to the superior advantages in the way of comforts enjoyed by their neighbors in Siberia. They are anxious to secure the reindeer and have expressed their willingness to kill their dogs just as soon as reindeer can be obtained to take their place, as a means of transportation. Several of the head men of the Alaskans have even begged Captain Healy to bring them over small herds to be taken care of independently of the station. But it has not been considered wise to accede to their wishes, for fear that lack of experience might cause failure of these private ventures and so be the means of destroying confidence on the part of the natives in the work of the station.

It is impossible to overestimate the advantages to the Eskimos and the assistance in the future development of Alaska which will follow the general introduction of the domesticated reindeer into the Territory. They are so easily managed and the rate of increase is so rapid that with the expenditure of a comparatively small sum annually for ten years or even less time the desolate plains of Alaska will be dotted with hundreds of thousands of the valuable animals.

In the year 1880, seven male and seven female reindeer were brought from Kamschatka and landed on Bering Island one of the Commander group. According to one John Malavansky, agent of the Russian Fur Seal Company, the number has increased until now there are more than 350 reindeer at this place

There is no other animal that in so many ways can minister to the well being and comfort of men in the far northern regions of the earth as the reindeer.

"Without the reindeer the Laplanders could not exist in those northern regions. It is his house, his beast of burden, his food, his clothing, his shoes and his gloves"(DuChaillu, Land of the Midnight Sun, vol. 2, p 99).

Under favorable circumstances a reindeer can traverse 150 miles a day. A speed of 100 miles a day is easily made. As a beast of burden it can draw 300 pounds on a sled. The female yields a cup full of milk at a milking but it is so rich that it needs to be diluted with almost a quart of water to be drinkable. Its flesh is food and its skin is the most desirable material known for arctic clothing. Its sinews are made into thread and its bones are utilized in a hundred ways in the manufacture of implements of the chase, household utensils and sleds. On the other hand the native Eskimo dogs, at present the only means of transportation in Alaska, cannot perform one quarter the work of reindeer. On long journeys they become peevish, quarrelsome and unmanageable and the stock has been so closely in-bred that the breed has been deteriorated in point of size and strength and frequent epidemics of hydrophobia render them actually dangerous members of the community. Finally while the dogs' journey is always limited by the amount of food they can carry to last them on the trip, the reindeer feeds exclusively on the moss and lichens which grow in abundance all over the country and is easily obtained by the animals at all seasons of the year.

We have already seen that the whole of northern and central Alaska consists largely of rolling plains of moss-covered tundra especially adapted by nature for the grazing of reindeer and useless for any other purpose. By means of private subscriptions and through the energy of Dr. Jackson and Captain Healy it

has been demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that this vast desolate region can be changed into a land of plenty by the introduction of reindeer. In the corresponding regions of Lapland, in Sweden and Russia are 27,000 people supporting themselves besides paying an annual tax to the government of $400,000 or one dollar per head, and procuring their food and clothing largely from their 400,000 domesticated reindeer. Also in the corresponding regions of Siberia with similar climate and soil and only forty miles distant at Bering Straits are thousands of Tchuktchees, Koraks and other tribes fed and clothed by their tens of thousands of deer. Families own from one hundred to ten thousand animals. These are divided into herds of from one thousand to fifteen hundred and are handled almost the same as a herd of sheep but with vastly less trouble and risk of loss.

The supply of reindeer from which the stock intended for Alaska is to be drawn is practically inexhaustible and the amount of money necessary to establish the stations contemplated is very small --- too small in fact to be considered in comparison with the immense advantage which is certain to follow their successful propagation among the Eskimos.

A bill is now pending before Congress appropriating the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying on the work so well begun by private means. It has already passed the Senate and will no doubt receive the favorable action of the House during the present session, for it must be evident that if it is a sound public policy to bore artesian wells and erect expensive storage

reservoirs by which thousands of acres of arid desert lands are reclaimed and made fruitful, it is no less a sound public policy and one which will receive the approbation of politicians, economists and philanthropists alike, to stock the desolate storm-swept and now useless plains of Alaska with reindeer and so cause them to minister to the comfort, well being and prosperity of a neglected and starving people.

Rules & Directions for Engineer & Janitor of Apartment House.

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1. The Engineer shall have charge of the kitchen apparatus and all machinery connected therewith, including Elevator and Electrical Machinery. He shall keep the same in good order and shall run the same taking constant care to guard against accidents, fire and all other dangers which may arise from their use. He shall report promptly all defects or breakages needing repair, and shall see that such repairs when ordered are well and properly done.

2. He shall start fires in season to supply steam for heating, and for the Elevator by 7 A. M. or at such hour as the Trustees may appoint; and shall maintain the same till 11 P. M. or such hour as may be required.

3. He shall keep clean and in good order the Boiler, Machinery and Fuel rooms and such other rooms in the Basement as the Trustees may put under his care; and he shall admit no one to these rooms except his proper assistants and such persons as the Trustees may direct.

4. The Janitor and assistant shall carefully and thoroughly sweep every morning the public stairways, and wash the tiled floors of the public halls and stone steps, and shall keep the same well brushed and neat through the days. They shall sweep daily the walks around the building except those leading to the Caterer's rooms, and keep the parking and areas in good order and free from all litter.

5. They shall, as often as once each week, wash all windows lighting the public halls and keep the same clean.

6. They shall have care of the lights in the Basement and public halls and shall keep the same lighted as directed by the Trustees.

7. Either the Janitor or his assistant must be constantly present in the main Hall during the day to guard the building against improper intruders, to answer inquiries, to receive messages, packages and mail for the several occupants of the building, and to notify said occupants, through the electric bells and speaking tubes, of calls, messages or packages intended for them respectively.

8. The Janitor or assistant on duty, shall run the elevator when required by the occupants or persons visiting them. Their hours of service shall be arranged by the Trustees.